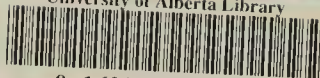


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# The Alberta United Services Institute

## JOURNAL 1950-51

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY  
THE ALBERTA UNITED SERVICES INSTITUTE  
(Incorporated)  
(Successors to The Alberta Military Institute)  
CALGARY . ALBERTA

# HIT NO. 1

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**The Alberta  
United Services  
Institute**

**JOURNAL**  
**1950-51**

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY  
**THE ALBERTA UNITED SERVICES INSTITUTE**  
(Incorporated)  
(Successors to The Alberta Military Institute)

**CALGARY      -      ALBERTA**

# 1950-51 JOURNAL

OF  
THE ALBERTA UNITED SERVICES INSTITUTE  
(Incorporated)  
(Successors to The Alberta Military Institute)

MAJOR R. B. WILSON, Editor.

COL. D. G. L. CUNNINGTON, O.B.E., M.C., E.D., Business Manager.

Thirty-first year.

January 31, 1951.

The Alberta United Services Institute does not hold itself responsible for the opinions expressed by speakers and reported herein, and no official opinions are given.

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LT.-GEN. CHARLES FOULKES, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.

CHAIRMAN OF THE CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE.



# In Memoriam



COL. H. C. A. HERVEY, V.D.

(President, 1938.)

LT.-COL. W. H. HEWGILL, O.B.E., V.D.

(Late 31st Bn., C.E.F.)

## THE 1951 PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

By MAJOR A. H. TURNEY, E.D.

**A**FTER having been associated with the Alberta Military Institute, now the United Services Institute, for the past 25 years, it was certainly a great honor to be offered the presidency for the year 1951, which I have accepted with much pleasure knowing that I will have the support of the directors and members.



MAJOR A. H. TURNEY

It is my hope that the year 1951 will show an increase in membership, and I would particularly like to see more naval officers associating themselves with us.

We have, as yet, not had as many meetings as usual, due to the alterations taking place in the Mess. However, thanks to the commanding officer of the P.P.C.L.I., we had a very enjoyable meeting there in February, and the reception to the new G.O.C., Western Command, was very well attended.

We are also looking forward to the Vimy Dinner which will be addressed by Col. Frank White, D.S.O., the Canadian Army observer in Korea.

Recently I have been approached by the chairman of the Civic Defence Committee with a request that members of our Association take charge of the various zones being set up in Calgary and district. I mention this as showing the high regard that you as members of this Institute are held in civic affairs. It is certainly in the interest of all of us to co-operate in this endeavour.

It is my sincere wish that the year 1951 be an outstanding year in the annals of the United Services Institute.

---

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Lieut. D. Morrison, R.C.N.V.R.

## PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL ADDRESS

Delivered by LT.-COL. J. H. R. THOMSON, M.B.E., E.D., (1950 president), at the annual meeting, January 31, 1951, dealing with activities of the Institute during 1950.

THE year 1950 has been one which will long be remembered by all present. I would like to talk for a few moments on international affairs, but time is short and my remarks will, therefore, be confined to the past year's Institute activities.



LT.-COL. J. H. R. THOMSON

First, however, may I pay tribute to the 1950 Board of Directors. Although I have been a member of a good many executive committees and boards of directors, during the last few years, I must say that never have I seen such complete co-operation as was afforded me during my term as president. It was a great pleasure also, to be associated with such excellent people as the Secretary-Treasurer, Col. Cunningham; the Librarian, Major Chambers, and the Cadet representative, Capt. Payne.

The number of associations competing for speakers in 1950 prevented your board from presenting to you as many as had been hoped. We were some-

what disappointed in the case of Gen. Worthington, who was scheduled to address the Institute in December, but who could not at the last minute squeeze in the time for anything but a joint meeting with the Canadian Club. We were also disappointed that Major H. S. Moore was called away on the eve of his talk on Kashmir.

### ● Members Hear Many Interesting Addresses

However, we did have as speakers some very interesting people.

January 25, 1950—Hon. Brooke Claxton.

March 21—Brig. Wotherspoon on "Falaise Gap."

March 3—Dr. O. H. Solandt, head of Defence Research Board.

May 10—A/V/M. McBurney on the development of the R.C.A.F. in accordance with Canadian defence policy.

November 6—In conjunction with the Calgary Branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Dr. Korostovitz on Russia.

### Receptions:

January 24, 1951—Reception for Gen. Penhale; well attended.

September 23, 1950—Reception for visiting attaches from Ottawa—most interesting—also well attended.

The Vimy dinner at which the Adjutant-General Major-General Macklin spoke, was again an outstanding event. The speaker gave a forceful and informative talk on international affairs with special reference to Russian activities.

Nearly seven hundred people attended the Military Ball in November, and still a number of prospective last-minute purchasers were unable to get tickets. A substantial profit was made by the Institute which more than offset the budgeted loss in connection with the Vimy dinner.

### ● Joint Reception at Garrison Officers' Mess

On New Year's morning, 1951, the best attended joint reception on record was held in the Garrison Mess, where guests were received by your president and Lt.-Col. R. M. Quigley, the president of the Garrison Mess Committee.

Shortly after the beginning of the affair in Korea, the Institute directors sent the following wire to the Hon. Brooke Claxton at Ottawa.

Hon. Brooke Claxton,  
House of Commons,  
OTTAWA, Canada.

Calgary, August 3rd, 1950.

The directors of the Alberta United Services Institute have directed me to convey to you their grave concern over Canada's part in United Nations operations in Korea. We feel that the Canadian government's failure to respond to the U.N.'s call for ground forces has placed our nation's good name in jeopardy, and worse, has imperilled the friendly relations between Canada and United States, which are essential to our own welfare and to the peace of the world. The directors, who together can lay claim to many years of active service with all three branches of the Canadian Armed Forces, feel it their duty to draw these matters to your personal attention and to urge that steps be taken with the utmost speed to rectify a situation in which Canada's national honor is at stake. We ask, with all the sincerity we can command, that a ground force be offered immediately for service in Korea, either with United States units or as part of the British Commonwealth Division now being raised in Britain, Australia and New Zealand. We believe

that this suggestion should be considered in the light of our relationships with the other democratic nations as a whole, and that such assistance is imperative even if it involves some risk of the defence of the Canadian mainland. We respectfully beg you to reconsider the policies now being followed and offer to the United Nations for service in Korea, all the Canadian troops fit for immediate service. We believe that the time is short if the good name of Canada is to be preserved.

President, United Services Institute.  
J. H. R. THOMSON (Lt.-Col.),

Mr. Claxton was apparently glad to get the telegram, and although your president and his wife were besieged by telephone calls from disgruntled women for ten days after the wire appeared in the press, your board thought it was still worth while.

To the above telegram the minister of national defence replied as follows:

Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Thomson,  
President, Alberta United Services Institute,  
Calgary.

Ottawa, August 4, 1950.

Thank you for your telegram dated August 3 concerning participation in United Nations operations in Korea. I very much appreciate having the views of such a responsible body as the Alberta United Services Institute on this matter. The government is earnestly studying all aspects of the International situation in relation to Korea to ensure that Canada's contribution will be compatible with past and possible future defence commitments.

BROOKE CLAXTON,  
Minister of National Defence.

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### ● Battle of Britain Celebrated

The Air Force section held, on September 15th, their usual successful Battle of Britain celebration which this year took the form of a dinner in the Garrison Mess which was addressed by A/V/M. Dunlop, C.B.E.

Two events occurred during Stampede week which your board considered well worth recording in this report.

One was the luncheon to His Excellency Field Marshal Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Governor-General of Canada, on Friday, July 14. His Excellency gave a very authoritative appreciation of the Korean situation as it was then. His estimate of the measure needed to turn back the North Koreans proved what was already known by all who had served with him, namely that he knows his business. He also presented decorations to Brig. Nolan, Lt.-Col. Chubb, Matron Dewar, three officers and one N.C.O.

Simultaneously, while the men were entertaining the governor-general, the wives of the directors and C.O.'s of units were entertaining Lady Alexander at a Ranchmen's Club luncheon. We are given to understand that the function was most enjoyable.

### ● Institute and Garrison Mess Co-operative

The co-operation between the Institute and the Garrison Officers' Mess under the able presidency of Col. Quigley has continued on the very high level of former years.

You will hear the report of your librarian, Major Chambers, along with other reports. Your library is one of the best collections of military books west of Toronto, and more use should be made of it.

The Cadet Battalion will be dealt with in Capt. Payne's report.

### ● More Aggressive Policy Advocated

Sentiment continues to pile up in favor of a more aggressive policy of preparedness. Consistently advocated by such bodies as the Council of Defence Associations, the Canadian Corps Association, the Canadian Legion and by such men as General Crerar and General Keefler, it has more recently gained the support of a growing number of daily newspapers.

Canada and Iceland are the only two U.N. countries without conscription of some sort.

Facing as we are, a brilliant Russian world strategic plan, it would appear obvious that our efforts are rather feeble. Brigadier Wright will be speaking to you on the Council of Defence Associations' meeting and in his remarks will probably touch on the subject of conscription. I would suggest that you consider seriously what he has to say.

## THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

The President and Members,  
The Alberta United Services Institute.

Dear Sirs:

In accordance with your request I have examined the books and records of the Alberta United Services Institute for the year ended December 31st, 1950, and obtained all the information and explanations that I required. I examined bank vouchers and other receipts for the period under review and performed such other tests of the records as I considered appropriate.

Cash in bank was confirmed direct with the Bank of Montreal and securities were verified by inspection at the same bank where they were lodged for safekeeping. Accounts receivable consisting of unpaid accounts for advertisements in The Journal, have in part, been collected since the close of the year and the balance are considered collectable. As the office equipment has depreciated considerably in value since it was originally acquired the amount at which it has been shown has, with the approval of the directors, been reduced by a charge to surplus so that the balance now reflects for record purposes a nominal valuation of \$1.00 on each item of equipment.

The provision for the proportion of dues payable to the Garrison Officers' Mess has again been established at \$1,000.00 which amount is considered sufficient to provide for their immediate requests for financial assistance.

In my opinion, the balance sheet and related statement of revenue and expenditures present a true and correct view of the affairs of the Institute as at December 31, 1950, and the result of the operations for the year ended on that date, according to the best of my information and the explanations given to me and as shown by the books of the Institute.

D. J. MORRISON,

Calgary, Alberta,  
January 26th, 1951.

Lieut. (S) R.C.N.(R),  
Auditor.

## SECRETARY-TREASURER'S REPORT

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

As your secretary I am pleased to report that the Institute had a successful year in 1950. We have not had quite so many speakers this year but those we had were most interesting.

The Vimy Dinner and the luncheon to the governor-general were two of our outstanding events. At the latter His Excellency gave an "appreciation of the situation" regarding Korea which was enjoyed by all, members and guests alike. At the Vimy Dinner Maj.-Gen. Macklin, the adjutant-general, held no punches when dealing with communism.

The address by Gen. Worthington was given to the general public and the Institute members joined with the Canadian Club in welcoming that distinguished soldier.

Major Stewart Moore was called out of town and his proposed talk on Kashmir is still to be heard by us.

The Military Ball was, as usual, a great success both socially and financially. It is to be regretted that again, many left it too late to obtain tickets and had to be declined.

As treasurer, the audited financial statement is before you and if there are any questions, I will endeavor to answer them. Last year there was shown an increase in the value of the bonds held. Your directors took advantage of this and disposed of the provincial bonds and re-invested in approved government securities. Your directors have also authorized the purchase of other approved securities from the bank balance as shown.

The account for boots and shirts for cadets has been cleaned up and this coming year the cadets will request a grant of \$200.00 for their share of the battalion expenses.

Our relations with the Garrison Mess Committee and management continues to be most cordial, to the mutual advantage of both.

I wish to express my appreciation of the assistance given me by the president, vice-president and directors, by Capt. Len Sleen of the mess and by Major Harold Chambers.

Respectfully submitted,

D. G. L. CUNNINGTON,

Honorary Secretary-Treasurer.

# STATEMENT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE

## For the Year Ended December 31st, 1950.

### REVENUE

|  |            |                   |
|--|------------|-------------------|
| Membership dues .....                                |            | \$3,470.50        |
| Grant—Department of National Defence .....           |            | 500.00            |
| Interest .....                                       |            | 278.04            |
| Military Ball—Ticket Sales .....                     | \$2,772.00 |                   |
| —Expenses .....                                      | 2,334.69   |                   |
|  |            | 437.31            |
| Governor General Luncheon—Ticket Sales .....         | 772.50     |                   |
| —Expenses .....                                      | 732.75     |                   |
|  |            | 39.75             |
| A.U.S.I. Cadets—Receipts from boots and shirts ..... | 151.00     |                   |
| Return of expense grants .....                       | 104.30     |                   |
| Capitation Grant .....                               | 45.00      |                   |
|  |            |                   |
|  | 300.30     |                   |
| Grant and Insurance .....                            | 210.00     |                   |
|  |            | 90.30             |
|  |            | <u>\$4,815.90</u> |

### EXPENDITURES

|  |            |                   |
|--|------------|-------------------|
| Garrison Officers' Mess                      |            |                   |
| Grant from Membership Dues .....             | \$1,321.28 |                   |
| Lectures—Refreshments for meetings .....     | \$ 170.20  |                   |
| —Expenses for speakers .....                 | 34.25      |                   |
|  |            | 204.45            |
| Receptions—New Year, 1950 .....              | 93.20      |                   |
| —Military Attaches .....                     | 195.00     |                   |
|  |            | 288.20            |
| Vimy Dinner—Expenses .....                   | 788.85     |                   |
| —Tickets sold .....                          | 599.50     |                   |
|  |            | 189.35            |
| A.U.S.I. Journal—Cost of publishing .....    | 1,220.93   |                   |
| —Advertising receipts .....                  | 873.30     |                   |
|  |            | 347.63            |
| Grant to South African Veterans' Ass'n ..... | 100.00     |                   |
| General Expenses :                           |            |                   |
| Honorariums .....                            | 630.00     |                   |
| Safety Deposit Box .....                     | 7.00       |                   |
| Multigraphing .....                          | 346.12     |                   |
| Insurance .....                              | 11.60      |                   |
| Postage .....                                | 62.15      |                   |
| Printing, Stationery, Office Expense .....   | 246.19     |                   |
| Sundry .....                                 | 33.20      |                   |
|  |            | 1,336.26          |
|  |            | <u>3,787.17</u>   |
|  |            | <u>\$1,028.73</u> |

## THE ALBERTA UNITED SERVICES INSTITUTE

## BALANCE SHEET — DECEMBER 31st, 1950

| ASSETS  |                    | LIABILITIES   |                    |
|---|--------------------|---|--------------------|
| Cash in Bank  | \$ 3,812.96        | Prepaid dues  | \$ 104.00          |
| Accounts Receivable   | 110.30             | Provision for proportion of dues payable to the Garrison Officers' Mess             | 1,000.00           |
| Investments at market value<br>(Principal amount \$8,700.00;<br>Cost \$8,736.25.) | 8,530.00           | Surplus:  |                    |
| Library   | 422.23             | Balance—Jan. 1st, 1950,   | \$11,033.51        |
| Office Equipment  | 4.00               | Add—Excess of revenue over expenditure for year ended Dec. 31st, 1950, per attached | 1,028.73           |
|   | <u>\$12,879.49</u> |   |                    |
|   |                    | Deduct — Reduction in market price of bonds   | 247.25             |
|   |                    | Office Equipment  | 39.50              |
|   |                    | Balance—Dec. 31st, 1950   | <u>\$11,775.49</u> |
|   |                    |   | <u>\$12,879.49</u> |

Submitted with my report dated January 26, 1951.

D. J. MORRISON, Lieut. (S) R.C.N.(R),  
Auditor.

Certified Correct:

D. G. L. CUNNINGTON, Col.,  
Honorary Secretary-Treasurer.



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## REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

It is with pleasure that I am able to report to you that the Institute members made more use of the library during 1950 than at any time during the previous three years I have been the Librarian. I sincerely hope this increased interest will continue.

I respectfully request that when members borrow books they will adhere to the instructions contained in the borrowing information now posted in the library.

### ● New Books Added to the Library in 1950

"War Service Record 1939-1945."

(An account of the war service of members of the staff of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, presented by Lt.-Col. D. F. Rogers, M.B.E., E.D.)

"Pay Services, Canadian Army Overseas, 1939-1945".

Presented by R.C.A.P.C.

### ● The Following Books Were Purchased by the Institute

"The R.C.A.F. The 5th Year",

"The R.C.A.F. The 6th Year", by R.C.A.F.

"Rommell", by Brig. Desmond Young.

"England Their England", by A. G. Macdonnell.

"The Grand Alliance", by Winston Churchill.

"The Hinge of Fate", by Winston Churchill.

"Private Army", by Popski, V. Peniakoff, D.S.O., M.C.

"The History of the Royal Artillery."

"The Jungle is Neutral", by Lt.-Col. F. S. Chapman, D.S.O.

I recommend that a sum of \$50.00 be authorized for the 1951 library expenses.

H. CHAMBERS (Major),  
Honorary Librarian.

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## CALGARY CADET BATTALION

Report prepared by CAPT H. A. PAYNE, M.B.E., member of the Alberta United Services Institute Cadet Committee.

Mr. President and Gentlemen:

As reported last year, all Cadet Corps in the city with the exception of the Crescent Heights School Corps, have been consolidated into the Calgary Cadet Battalion. All companies retain their original corps identity with provision made for new companies as cadets and instructors are available.

### ● Organization

1. Specialist Coys.—R.C.A.S.C. Group, R.C.C.S. Group, and R.C.A.C. Group.
2. A Squadron—A.U.S.I. (Strathcona's).
3. B Battery—Artillery (R.C.A.).
4. C Company—Calgary Highlanders.
5. D Company—Calgary Highlanders (Bowness).
6. E Company—Recruit Company (Basic Training).
7. Band—Bugle, drums, pipe.

### ● Special Functions

A composite Guard of Honour was provided for the annual Vimy Dinner. The guard was inspected and complimented by Maj.-Gen. Maclin, C.B.E.

The Calgary Highlander Bursary was received by Cadet H. C. W. Dore as the most outstanding cadet.

### ● Training

A successful year of training has been completed and officers and other ranks have qualified in a variety of subjects as follows:

1. St. John Ambulance—30 cadets qualified for Jr. Certificate.
2. Signal School—10 cadets qualified.
3. Driving Maintenance—12 cadets qualified.
4. Officers Training Course—9 cadet officers qualified.
5. N.C.O's School—32 N.C.O's qualified.

### ● Camp

The 10-day camp at Vernon, B.C., was attended by 64 cadets from the Battalion. This was the largest corps represented. 20 cadets remained at the camp for trades training. Instruction was received in driver-mechanic, driver-operator, fire control equipment, radar, medical assistant.

### ● Shooting

Particular stress has been placed on this subject. Four cadets entered into the A.P.R.A. and won three firsts, four thirds, and two fourth prizes.

Two cadets were selected to go to Ottawa and compete in the D.C.R.A. competitions. The Alberta team brought home the General Otter Trophy.

A complete but short rifle coaching course is given to all recruits.

### ● Sports Recreational Training

Excellent competition between companies is evident and good co-operation is also seen.

I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the officers and N.C.O's for the very valuable contribution each has given to make 1950 a very successful cadet year for the Battalion.

Also on behalf of the Calgary Cadet Battalion I wish to thank the Alberta United Services Institute for their help and guidance during 1950.

H. A. PAYNE, Capt.

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## CADET BATTALION ORGANIZED

**R**E-ORGANIZATION of the Calgary Cadet Corps into the Calgary Army Cadet Battalion was decided at a meeting in the Public Building of officers active in army cadet work and the proposed re-organization plan has been approved by Western Command.

Attending the meeting were: Capt. F. J. Swan, cadet training officer for Southern Alberta; Lt.-Col. W. K. Jull, K.C., M.C.; Lt.-Col. G. V. Stott, commanding officer of the Calgary Highlanders; Major F. H. Johnson; Capt. N. A. Campbell; Capt. H. A. Payne, M.B.E.; G. R. Gell; Capt. Peter Fry, and Lt. R. M. Middleton

A sponsoring body for the new battalion was formed including Lt.-Col. Stott, Major Johnson, Capt. Payne and Lt. Middleton. Capt. Fry was appointed chief instructor of the battalion and financial backing was promised by the Calgary Cadet Committee, the Alberta United Services Institute and the Calgary Highlanders.

### ● Artillery, Tanks, Infantry Represented

The battalion will consist of a specialist company, a tank squadron, an artillery battery, an infantry company and a recruit company where cadets will take their basic training.

The specialist company will be made up of a platoon of the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals, a Royal Canadian Army Service Corps platoon and a Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps platoon.

The tank squadron will be affiliated with Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.), the artillery battery with No. 1 Army Group, Royal Canadian Artillery and the infantry company with the Calgary Highlanders. The Bowness Cadet Corps will parade with the battalion and form an extra infantry company.

The new battalion will encourage ambitious army cadets as there is a vacancy for a cadet lieutenant-colonel to command the battalion, and five cadet majors, one to be second-in-command of the battalion and the others to be company, squadron or battery commanders.

### ● Several Vacancies for Officers

There will be six vacancies for cadet captains and ten vacancies for cadet lieutenants. Vacancies also exist for 103 warrant officers, officers and non-commissioned officers. Currently there are no cadets above the rank of captain.

Capt. Swan said some of the vacancies will be filled by cadet officers and the N.C.O.'s from the corps which will be disbanded but

the majority of the officers, warrant officers and N.C.O's will be selected from experienced or rookie cadets. Promising cadets will be allowed to attend a special cadet officers and N.C.O's course which will be held soon.

Cadets recruited to fill the new battalion established will be eligible to attend the ten-day cadet camp and six-week trades training course at Vernon, B.C., after they have completed their basic training and qualified in one of the cadet subjects such as first aid, driving and maintenance and signalling.

Parades for the new Calgary Army Cadet Battalion are held at Mewata Armories at 7.15 p.m. every Monday. Recruits between the ages of 14 and 18 should report to Lt. P. Jones, battalion adjutant, in the battalion orderly room.

The battalion parades together and then break off in its company-sized units to take specialized training in infantry warfare, tank tactics, artillery, signals or first aid.

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## ROCKET WEAPON DEVELOPMENT

CANADA is assembling a nucleus of trained scientists for the development of rocket and other guided missiles, Dr. O. M. Solandt, O.B.E., chairman of the Defence Research Board in Ottawa, said in an interview in Calgary on Friday, March 3, 1950.



DR. O. M. SOLANDT

"It will be some years before we go into the production of our own types of guided missiles," said Dr. Solandt. "Our aim at present is to get together a nucleus of experts so that we shall be ready to expand rapidly in case of war."

For the present, Canadian scientists are concentrating on developing their basic knowledge of rocket weapons, and on such matters as the type of liquid fuel to power them and the scientific problems raised by their enormous speeds. A good deal of this work is being done at the University of Toronto and at the Institute of Aerophysics in Toronto, both of which are working with the backing of the Defence Research Board.

In Dr. Solandt's view, it will be about 25 years, under normal conditions, before rocket weapons have reached the stage where full scale strategic attacks can be launched with rockets alone, and without using long-range bombers with human crews.

### ● Long Range Guided Missiles Possible

"But of course," he added, "if war came the pressure of development would be much greater and it is conceivable that long-range guided missiles, flying without the aid of crews, would be used for full-scale raids within perhaps five years."

He pointed out that the first guided missile to be developed, the Nazis' V-2, represented the absolute limit of technical knowledge available at that time. "It was a remarkable technical achievement," said Dr. Solandt, "but the Germans had put everything they knew into it."

"When the war ended, and we were able to see what the Germans had been able to do, it was necessary to go back over the ground again and start almost from scratch in order to build better rockets. Most of the basic research had to start from the beginning."

The broad policy of Canadian research and development today, he said, is to concentrate on projects which are within this country's limited industrial resources and not to embark on spectacular developments which can be carried on better in Britain or the United States. Canadian scientists were working mainly on the improvement of existing equipment, suggesting new ideas, and only occasionally going in for brand new weapons of purely Canadian design.

A notable exception to this policy, Dr. Solandt said, the new Avro twin-jet, long-range, all-weather fighter now nearing the pro-

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duction stage. "We undertook this project because our need for such a fighter, to operate over our great distances, is much greater than either Britain's or the United States'. And it is quite possible that both the other countries will want to use this fighter after we have developed it."

### ● Canadian Vehicles Better Designed

The other major exception was Canadian snow equipment. Canadian-developed vehicles for travelling over snow and rough country, according to Dr. Solandt, are considerably better than any designed elsewhere. "Here again," he observed, "we have a greater need for them than anybody else and their production fits perfectly into our industrial economy."

Apart from development of this kind, however, Canada is more concerned with promoting standardization of weapons as between Britain and the United States, so that the problem of defence is not complicated by having to make a choice between British and the American types of equipment.

"We have done a lot of quiet work during the last few years to bring about such standardization, and have had a great deal of success," he said. "Recently, a standardization agreement was signed which eventually will make it possible for identical equipment to be produced in all three countries."

### ● Canada Must Realize Her Limitations

It was important for Canada to realize her limitations. Such a thing as big aircraft for strategic bombing were beyond our capacity at present, and if these were needed it was more economical to buy them from Britain or the United States. Also, weapons like the atomic bomb or the hydrogen bomb required an enormous industrial effort which Canada is unable to provide at the present time.

Dr. Solandt addressed the Alberta United Services Institute Friday evening, March 3, 1950. Before visiting Calgary he had spent two days observing Exercise Sweetbriar and later looking over American defence installations in Alaska. He has also been inspecting the research station at Suffield.

At the Institute he was introduced by Brig. H. E. Wright and following his talk a vote of thanks was moved by G/C. McCaul. The president, Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Thomson, introduced Dr. Perrin, who is now superintendent of the Suffield Experimental Station.

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Maj.-Gen. W. H. S. Macklin, O.B.E., adjutant-general of the Canadian Army, reviewed members of the Alberta United Services Institute Cadet Corps, drawn up in the rotunda of the Palliser Hotel prior to the start of 1950 Vimy Dinner which is held annually by the Institute, April 16. Gen. Macklin was the guest speaker at the dinner. Behind the general may be seen Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Thomson, M.B.E., E.D., president of the Institute. The Cadet band played through the dinner for the entertainment of the guests.

## THE MENACE OF COMMUNISM

Address by Maj.-Gen. W. H. S. Macklin, C.B.E., adjutant-general of the Canadian Army, at the Annual Vimy Dinner held under the auspices of the Alberta United Services Institute at the Palliser Hotel on Saturday, April 15, 1950.

CANADIANS should realize that they, and not the Communists, were the revolutionists of today, for there was nothing new in the police state under which Russia had lived for the past 400 years.

Maj.-Gen. W. H. S. Macklin, C.B.E., of Ottawa, adjutant-general of the Canadian Army, hurled this challenge to his audience at the Annual Vimy Dinner of the Alberta United Services Institute held Saturday, April 15, 1950, in the Palliser Hotel.

Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, C.B.E., general officer commanding, Western Command, introduced the guest speaker to the officer veterans of two wars and the three services present. He told of Gen. Macklin joining the Canadian Army at the age of 16, graduating from McGill University as an electrical engineer after the First Great War and of his climb in the army to his present post.

### ● Canadian Army Comes of Age at Vimy Ridge

Gen. Penhale said Vimy Ridge was "one of high portent, a great event because it meant the coming of age of the Canadian Army."

A/V/M. C. R. Dunlap, officer commanding, North-west Air Command, gave the toast to the forces speaking of the challenge Canada had received by its participation in the North Atlantic Pact. W. J. Snaddon, president of the Rotary Club, gave the toast to the visitors; while Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Thomson, M.B.E., E.D., president of the Institute, toasted the King and absent comrades and offered the regrets of the Duke of Windsor, that His Highness could not be present at the dinner.

Others at the head table included: Lt.-Gov. J. J. Bowlen, Hon. Major Mgr. A. J. Hetherington (chaplain), Brig. Ron. Coleman, Col. J. F. Scott, O.B.E.; Brig. H. E. Wright, E.D.; Major A. H. Turney, and Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, O.B.E., M.C., secretary-treasurer.

Maj.-Gen. Macklin spoke as follows:

First I should like to say that I am honoured and pleased that you have seen fit to invite me to this very pleasant dinner. I am delighted at this opportunity once more to visit Calgary and meet old friends and acquaintances.

This is not the first time I have spoken at this Institute. The last occasion was in February, 1935, when I was returning from India

via the Far East, and stopped off here to lecture on India. I recall that I stayed with the G.S.O., Major J. K. Lawson, who was, as you will recall, killed in action while commanding the Canadians in Hong Kong.

Today is a special occasion for me. As I told your secretary, this is the 34th anniversary of the day I joined the Canadian Army. I was 16 years of age, 6'2" tall, and weighed only 143 lbs., and I well recall that the Quartermaster Sergeant finally told me in disgust that nothing would ever fit me but a coffin. It is true I never won the Sergeant-Major's stick for being the smartest man on guard.

### ● Canadian Corps First Great Battle

However, that is not the anniversary you assembled here tonight to celebrate. We are here this evening to commemorate the first great battle in which the Canadian Corps of the First Great War ever participated as a unified formation.

In a military sense the Battle of Arras, of which Vimy was a part, does not rank with one of the great decisive battles of history. It was a tactical victory. We drove the Germans from one of their positions on the Western Front which they were never able thereafter to recover and which served as well a year later as an anchor post when Ludendorff nearly broke the Front in two to the southward. But it cannot be said that the Battle of Arras was decisive.

For Canada, however, it was a milestone in history because there this country first emerged as a military power of some dimension and we proved to the world that we could raise and train a military force as good as the best. It is therefore very fitting that we should commemorate the great and valiant deeds that were done that Easter Monday, 33 years ago, on the slope of Vimy Ridge.

But I shall say no more about Vimy. I did not come here tonight to dwell upon past history. I shall say later on that I do not think we pay enough attention to history, but that can come in its place. Tonight I want to turn attention to the future, with a solemn warning that if we spend too much time recalling the glories of the past, and too little ensuring the safety of the future, a time may come when we will have no future and only the past to mourn.

### ● Could See Possibility of Second Great War

Before the Second World War the people of Canada were largely unconvinced of the necessity for large armed forces and unwilling to pay for them. Consequently our forces were pitifully small and miserably equipped. As a member of those forces I was convinced

that war with Germany and possibly Japan was inevitable unless we in the democratic countries did something positive to prevent it. Well—we did nothing, and from 1936 to 1939 as a junior member of the General Staff in Ottawa I sat making plans for the war we knew was coming.

The democracies could not believe that Hitler meant what he wrote and said, or that any statesmen of the twentieth century could sit down deliberately and plot the vile and terrible crimes against humanity that the Nazis and the Japanese plotted and then perpetrated.

But they did, and the Second World War came and its cost in blood and misery and treasure will never be calculated. We smashed the tyrannies of Germany and Japan but we almost, like Samson, pulled down the pillars of our civilization in the process. Western Europe was battered, and exhausted; Great Britain with mountainous debts and her export trade ruined was literally bankrupt and could scarcely have fed her people without aid from North America.

And worst of all we saw risen in Russia a tyranny just as monstrous as that of the Nazis or the Japanese.

● **President Roosevelt Sees Threat of Soviet Union**

You do not have to take my word for this. In 1940 when Russia had made a treaty with Germany and had attacked small Finland,

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President Roosevelt said publicly: "The Soviet Union, as everybody who has the courage to face the facts knows, is run by a dictatorship as absolute as any other dictatorship in the world."

It is a pity so many people forgot that obvious fact when Russia was our ally. It is important to recall that Russia became our ally through no act of her own violation. She had no option. She was assaulted by Germany. And Moscow, whose treaty with Germany in 1939 removed the danger of a "Second Front" from Germany until Germany chose to create it, at once set up a roar for the creation of the "Second Front" and her agents agitated ceaselessly for it.

So now, in 1950, we see the world divided into two camps, and it is most important that we should understand clearly what sort of people are in the other. Said former Ambassador William Bullitt, "The Soviet Union is unique among great powers. It is not only a State but the headquarters of an international faith. To understand it as a State is important. To understand the Communist creed is vital."

### ● Russian History "Tragic Story of War"

First let us look at the State. The Russian people emerged into history inhabiting a vast flat plain, unprotected by significant natural and defensible obstacles. Their history is one long tragic story of war, starvation, torture, rape, murder, and slavery. In the hard school of experience they learned to regard a foreigner as a man who tries to kill you and take your land. They have thus become one of the most suspicious of nations. The historian, Ivan Vernadsky, says "to them all foreigners are potential enemies."

Moreover, they are hardy and fast breeding. Between 1897 and 1947 they increased from 106 million to 193 million—87 million in fifty years, despite the staggering losses of two great wars, and those massacred by the Bolsheviks.

There is one era in Russian history remembered by few, but which I think is most important. In 1240 Russia was conquered by Subutai the great Mongol general, and Batu, the grandson of Jenkhiz Khan. For the next 200 years the Russians lived under Tartar rule—longer than the British ruled in India. Just as the imprint of British rule will long remain in India so the influence of that Mongol rule survives in Russia to this day. The Mongolian State was built on the principle of unquestioning submission of the individual to the group, first to the clan and through the clan to the whole State. It led to a system of universal service to the State which all without differentiation were forced to give. Now the point is that this same principle was adopted by the Russian rulers themselves, and notably

(Continued on page 75)

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## AIR SUPERIORITY ESSENTIAL

AIR VICE-MARSHAL R. E. McBURNEY, C.B.E., officer commanding Air Material Command, R.C.A.F., told the members of the Alberta United Services Institute Wednesday, May 10, 1950, that any nation which lost its air superiority could well lose the next war.

Speaking on the development of the R.C.A.F. in accordance with Canadian defence policy, the air marshal said: "It is necessary to establish air superiority right from the beginning of the next war and if this is not done, or if the air superiority is lost, then we may well lose the war."



AIR VICE-MARSHAL R. E. McBURNEY

Air Marshal McBurney traced the modern air force from its beginning during the Second Great War to the present time and stated that the Germans did not stress the importance of air power enough and for this reason lost the Battle of Britain and, later on, the war.

### ● Tactical Air Force Proved Effective

He dwelt briefly on the problems of the recent war and described how the tactical air force was organized and how it finally became an effective organ in time for the invasion of North-west Europe. He said that tactical work, which called for co-operation with the army, was an unknown phase as far as the R.C.A.F. was concerned, but that the air force and the army learned quickly and soon became the masters of this type of operation.

"The advent of the atom bomb and the development of new types of planes to deliver the bomb have brought a great change in air planning for the future. We still cannot fully comprehend the vastness of the change the bomb has brought into air force thinking, but we do know that today war can take place anywhere in the world and that planes can attack any target in the world and get some planes through.

"But the disadvantages of modern air power are many and are mounting all the time. The cost of erecting an air field runs from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,00; a modern long range bomber now costs \$3,000,000; a radar station costs almost \$3,000,000 to build and the radar equipment runs about the same. Another disadvantage was the fact that industry required to supply planes and maintain them would eat up most of the country's economy both from a manpower and financial point of view. The weather was still a big problem because despite the fact that planes could fly in all types of weather, bombers still could not find their targets during adverse weather conditions.

He said that Canada wasn't safe from attack and therefore had to join with other nations in a joint defence plan. Both Canada and the United States could expect raids from the enemy during the next war and it was the job of the R.C.A.F. to plan how best to meet these raids and defeat them.

### ● Air Force Ready to Enter Operational War

"The air force ended the Second Great War by performing a demobilization shambles. We let out many valuable men who should have been kept, and we reduced our strength to far below its logical ceiling. But in 1946 a plan for the whole of the R.C.A.F. was drawn up and I am happy to say that our plans seemed to work out successfully and now the air force is ready to enter its operational role.

"The role of the air force today is to prepare for any possible raids aimed against Canada, the building up of a tactical organization to co-operate with the army, co-operate with the navy on Maritime patrol work, air sea rescue work and photographic missions are so important in defence planning.

"Canada decided to build its own long range, all weather jet fighter plane, and although both the Americans and the British thought we were being optimistic, we went ahead and today we have the CF100, the finest plane of its type.

"We also are building the world's most powerful jet engine and in time this will be used in our jet planes. Canada never had built its own airplane engines before, but we now have production of jet engines and this phase of planning was also very successful."

The Air Marshal told the members of the Institute that Russia was building up a vast air force and said that Canada was in a most unhappy position because it did not know what the Russians were planning." We don't know if they intend to sweep all of Europe,

smash England and then run through the Middle East to Africa, or whether they will try to smash Canada and the United States in conjunction with the invasion of Europe."

### ● Russians Building a Vast Air Force

Russia is also building a strategic air force but here we can say that she lacks experience in this field and it will take her a long time before she can learn the lessons of strategic bombing.

At the start of the meeting, Group Captain D. H. McCaul, officer commanding No. 10 Repair Depot, denied a statement that No. 10 R.D. was obsolete.

The A/V/M. was introduced by G/C. D. H. McCaul, who gave an outline of his career and the vote of thanks was moved by Brig. H. E. Wright on behalf of the members of the Institute.

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# *Attention!*

## TO MEMBERS

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## THE CAMPAIGN IN KOREA

THE war in Korea was compared to the Spanish Civil War by His Excellency Field Marshal Viscount Alexander of Tunis, Friday, July 14, 1950, when the governor-general said the present Korean war must be brought to a successful conclusion regardless of the cost.

Speaking before an audience of more than 200 at a luncheon sponsored in the Palliser Hotel by the Alberta United Services Institute, the distinguished soldier gave a short review of the Korean war and held an investiture for seven Alberta soldiers.

He said: "Russia is the key to this situation. Russia can and may call it (the war) off. But I am making no prophecy on that. If it is not called off shortly, you will have a situation like you had in Spain during the Spanish Civil War.

### ● Communists "Complicate the Issue"

"The Communists will be recruiting for the North Koreans. This will prolong the war and complicate the issues. This makes the whole situation more dangerous. There is no real sign of this sort of thing yet, but you'll find that the North Koreans will be reinforced by Chinese volunteers."

He said the United States was the only country which could supply sufficient men and equipment for this war which he estimated would be "a very long one. Long or short, however, one thing is certain, that this war must be brought to a successful conclusion no matter how long it takes or at what cost."

Viscount Alexander said he was convinced that the United Nations and the Americans fighting under it would "need at least six divisions and all supporting arms to hope for victory, by which I do not mean stabilizing the front, but pushing the North Koreans back to the 38th parallel. It is going to take many months, and I do mean many months." It was desperately important for the South Koreans that the port of entry at Pusan be safe, for if it were lost, all would be lost in Korea. Pusan is a seaport city on the south-east corner of Korea.

### ● Handicapped by Lack of Communications

He reviewed the military aspects of the campaign thus far, in a country which he compared to that of Italy, India's North-west Frontier and Burma, and in which the worst handicap was lack of good communications.

The advantages of the North Koreans he listed as "having and keeping the initiative, battle trained soldiers, good morale, satisfactory lines of communications and Russian officers."

The advantages enjoyed by the south he listed as "the great advantage of United Nations backing and direct help from the United States," air support and complete control of the sea around the country.

### ● Medals Presented to Alberta Ex-Servicemen

Prior to his address, the governor-general participated in his second of three investitures for the day, when he presented war medals to seven Alberta ex-servicemen.

Brig. H. G. Nolan, K.C., received the Commander of the Order of the British Empire for his services during the recent war; and Lt.-Col. A. G. Chubb, commanding officer of Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.), received the Distinguished Service Order for his work as commander of the 28th Canadian Armoured Regiment in North-west Europe.

Maj. Phillip E. Adamson, E.D., R.C.A.C., of Edmonton; Maj. C. F. Harington, Calgary; Maj. B. M. Wheller, Edmonton, former member of the Indian Medical Services in the Far East; Staff Sergeant F. A. Chapman, headquarters Western Command, Edmonton, all received awards of Members of the Order of the British Empire.

Capt. (Matron) Margaret E. Dewar, Calgary, who worked in Chorley Park hospital, Toronto, and in the Montreal hospital, received the Royal Red Cross, First Class, for her services.

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### RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. The Mess shall be conducted in accordance with the "Regulations for the Management of Messes and Institutes." It shall be subject to any additional regulations imposed by the G.O.C., Western Command.
2. The Mess shall be governed by a Mess Committee consisting of a president (appointed by G.O.C., Western Command) who also will represent his regiment; a vice-president, who also will represent his regiment and a representative from each other unit station in Mewata Armoury. Members of the Mess Committee other than the president shall be appointed by the Commanding Officers of the Units concerned. Commanding Officers shall have the right to change their representatives on giving the Mess Secretary 10 days' notice in writing stating the rank, name, address and telephone numbers of the new representatives.
3. Membership in the Mess shall be divided into three classes:
  - (a) Serving members in Reserve Force Units stationed at Mewata Armoury.
  - (b) Serving members in Active Force Units stationed in Western Command area.
  - (c) Members of the Alberta United Services Institute.

(Note: It is desirable that all members of Reserve Force Units shall be members of the Alberta United Services Institute.)
4. The management of the Mess shall be in the hands of the Mess Committee, which shall have power to employ a permanent Mess Manager, Steward and Janitor.
5. When in uniform, members will remove headgear and belts when attending Mess.
6. When in civilian clothes, members will be correctly dressed at all times. Coats may be removed when engaged in a game of billiards.
7. The bringing of guests to the Mess will be governed by regulations posted on the Notice Boards from time to time. Guests will be vouched for by members and under no circumstances must a member leave the mess without the guest. Guests will conform to dress regulations governing members.



Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, general officer commanding, Western Command, is shown presenting awards to Officer Cadets D. G. Lomis of Royal Roads Combined Services College, and (right) M. P. Quinn, University of Alberta, best all-round second and third year cadets respectively at the graduation ceremonies of the Canadian Officers' Training Units held at Currie Barracks, Saturday, August 20, 1950.

## OFFICER CADETS COMMENDED

THE Canadian Army was getting the best of the country's manhood out of its universities because of the Canadian Officers' Training Corps, Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, general officer commanding, Western Command, told 90 first and second year officer cadets at the C.O.T.C. graduation exercises conducted at Currie Barracks August 19, 1950.

"In these very difficult times when none of us knows what lies ahead you should take under review your own situation," he said. "You owe it to yourselves and to your country to become good officers in the reserve, active or special forces."

Gen. Penhale thanked the cadets for the parade and congratulated them on their drill. The army had always been interested in drill because it made for good discipline and steadiness of troops in action, he said.

### ● Ninety Cadets in Ceremonial Parade

Earlier, the 90 cadets, who were to finish a 12 and 16 week practical summer course in common to all arms and special infantry training, formed into a ceremonial squad for inspection and a march past, with Gen. Penhale taking the salute.

In command of the parade was Officer Cadet R. S. Peacock of Royal Roads, the combined services college. A former member of Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, Officer Cadet A. L. Gale, now of the University of British Columbia, was second-in-command.

Platoon commanders were: Officer Cadet W. A. Anstis, University of British Columbia; G. A. Shelley, University of Manitoba; and M. G. Duncan, also of the University of British Columbia.

In presentations for special achievements made to the cadets by Gen. Penhale, Officer Cadet M. P. Quinn of the University of Alberta was pronounced the best all-round first year cadet, and Officer Cadet D. G. Loomis of Royal Roads the best second year cadet. Both men intend to stay with the regular army after graduation from university.

### ● Sport Trophies Awarded

In the sport trophy awards, also presented by Gen. Penhale, Officer Cadet D. I. Head of the University of Alberta was the outstanding cadet receiving five awards. These were for the 100 yard dash, the 220 yard dash and the 440 yard dash, track and field and the 880 yard relay.

Other sports presentations were made to Officer Cadet M. R. Houghton, University of Saskatchewan; Officer Cadet D. E. Kaye, University of British Columbia; Officer Cadet G. A. Saunders, University of Saskatchewan; Officer Cadet H. D. Strain, University of Manitoba; Officer Cadet A. F. Cosgrave, University of British Columbia; Officer Cadet D. G. Loomis, Royal Roads, and Officer Cadet J. W. Lawrence, Royal Roads.



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## THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN

Address by A/V/M. C. R. DUNLAP at the Battle of Britain dinner held by the Air Force Section of the A.U.S.I. in the Garrison Officers' Mess at the Armouries on September 15, 1950.

THE Air Force branch of the Alberta United Services Institute organized a dinner on September 5, 1950, to commemorate the 10th anniversary of the Battle of Britain. The dinner was held in the Garrison Officers' Mess. It was well arranged and drew a capacity crowd, the majority being ex-air force officers with the other services also represented. A/V/M. C. R. Dunlap, Air Officer Commanding the North-west Air Command, was the guest speaker.



A/V/M. C. R. DUNLAP

F/L. D. Austin Lane was in the chair and also at the head table were: Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Thomson, president of the Institute; Col. Fred Scott, past-president; G/C. McCaul, G/C. Cornblatt, S/L. Mostyn Brown and the speaker's aide, S/L. R. H. Manson. There were two toasts, His Majesty and Our Fallen Comrades. G/C. McCaul introduced the speaker, A/V/M. Dunlap. After the address S/L. M. Huget moved a vote of thanks and later the Battle of Britain film was shown by F. G. Hunt.

A/V/M. Dunlap spoke as follows:

- **Winston Churchill's Famous Tribute**

When one thinks of the Battle of Britain there springs immediately to mind that famous tribute of Winston Churchill's, "Never in the field of

human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few." And I would say that anyone who has read Churchill's book, "Their Finest Hour," will agree that the chapter dealing with the Battle of Britain really brings the dramatic events of that conflict to life. Here in brief are some of the stirring descriptions by that masterful creator and recorder of history.

He says, in opening his description of the Battle of Britain, "Our fate now depended upon victory in the air. The German leaders recognized that all their plans for invasion of Britain depended on

winning air supremacy above the Channel and the chosen landing places on the south coast. The preparation of the embarkation ports, the assembly of the transports, the minesweeping of the passages, and the laying of new minefields were quite impossible in the opinion of Hitler unless protection against the British air force could be assured. For the actual crossing and landing, complete mastery of the air over the transports and the beaches was the decisive condition. The result, therefore, turned upon the destruction of the R.A.F. and the system of airfields between London and the sea. The invasion of Britain, known to the Germans as operation "Sea Lion," would blossom or wither depending upon one factor, air superiority. We now know that Hitler made such a statement to Admiral Raeder, his naval chief, on July 31st, 1940, at which time he stated that unless the intensive air war to be waged by the Luftwaffe achieved real destruction of Britain's air force, harbors, and naval forces, the operation would have to be postponed until May of the following year. This was the battle that had now to be fought.

It was not until July 10, 1950, that the first heavy onslaught began, and this date is usually taken as the opening of the battle. By August the Luftwaffe had gathered more than 2600 operational aircraft for this mission. Hitler's directive No. 17 dated August 5th authorized the intensification of the air war against England.

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## ● Continuous Heavy Air Fighting

The continuous heavy air fighting of July and early August had been directed against the Kent promontory and the Channel coast. Goering and his skilled advisers by now had formed the opinion that they must have drawn nearly all our fighter squadrons into this southern struggle. They therefore decided to make a daylight raid on the manufacturing cities north of the Wash. The distance was too great for their ME109's; accordingly on August 15th, about a hundred bombers with an escort of 40 ME110's were launched against Tyne-side—at the same time a raid of more than 800 planes was sent to pin down our forces in the south, where it was thought they were all gathered. The danger, however, had been foreseen by Fighter Command, and seven squadrons were there in the north to welcome the assailants as they crossed the coast near the Tyne. All in all, August 15th was the largest air battle of this period of the war; five major actions were fought, on a front of 500 miles. It was indeed a crucial day. In the south all our 22 squadrons were engaged, many twice, some three times, and the German losses were 76 aircraft to our 34.

Day after day the fighting continued. Losses on both sides mounted—the balance generally was in favor of the R.A.F. for as well as losing fewer aircraft we had the advantage of recovering many of the pilots who parachuted from flaming aircraft over home territory. In the fighting between August 24th and September 6th, however, the scales had tilted against Fighter Command. During these crucial days the Germans had continuously applied powerful forces against the airfields of south and south-east England. Their object was to break down the fighter defences of the capital, which they were impatient to attack.

As the summer waned the pressure was still further intensified, and we must take September 15th as the culminating date. On this day the Luftwaffe, after two heavy attacks on the 14th, made its greatest concentrated effort in a resumed daylight attack on London.

## ● A Decisive Battle of the War

It was one of the decisive battles of the war; and, like the Battle of Waterloo, it was on a Sunday. The weather on this day seemed suitable to the enemy, and accordingly I drove from Chequers to Uxbridge to No. 11 Fighter Group H.Q. which comprised no fewer than 25 fighter squadrons covering the whole of Essex, Kent, Sussex, and Hampshire, and all the approaches across them to London. A/V/M. Park commanded this Group on which our fate largely depended.

"I don't know," said Park, as we descended some 50 feet or more to the underground 'ops' room, "whether anything will happen today. At present all is quiet." However, after a quarter of an hour the raid plotters began to move about. An attack of "40 plus" was reported to be coming from the German stations in the Dieppe area.

The bulbs along the bottom of "state board" began to glow as various squadrons came to the "stand by." Then in quick succession "20 plus" and "40 plus" signals were received indicating further enemy formations approaching, and in another ten minutes it was evident that a serious battle impended. On both sides the air began to fill.

One after another, information arrived indicating "40 plus", "60 plus"—there was even an "80 plus". On the plotting table below, the movement of all the waves of attack was marked by pushing discs forward from minute to minute along the appropriate lines of approach, while on the state boards facing us the rising lights showed our fighter squadrons getting into the air, till there were only four or five left "at readiness."

Presently the red bulbs showed that the majority of our squadrons were engaged. A subdued hum arose from the floor, where the busy plotters pushed their discs to and fro in accordance with the swiftly changing situation. The Air Marshal himself walked up and down, watching with vigilant eyes every move in the game, supervising the hand of his executives, and only occasionally intervening with some decisive order, usually to reinforce a threatened area.

In a little while all the squadrons of 11 Group were fighting, and some had already begun to return for fuel. All were in the air—there was not one squadron left in reserve. At this moment Park spoke to A/C/M. Dowding at Fighter Command, asking for three squadrons from 12 Group to be put at his disposal in case of another major attack while his squadrons were rearming and refuelling. This request was responded to immediately. These were specially needed to cover London and our fighter aerodromes, because No. 11 Group had already temporarily shot its bolt. The three reinforcing squadrons were soon absorbed.

### ● Odds Were Great; Stakes Infinite.

At this point I became conscious of the anxiety of the Group Commander, who now stood still behind the operations officer. Hitherto I had watched in silence—I now asked, "What other reserves have we?" "There are none," said A/V/M. Park. In an account which he wrote about it afterwards, he said that at this I "looked grave." Well, I might! What losses should we not suffer if our refuelling planes were caught on the ground by further raids of "40 plus" or "50 plus." The odds were great; our margins small; the stakes infinite.

Another five minutes passed, and most of our squadrons had now descended to refuel. In many cases our resources could not give them overhead protection. Then it appeared the enemy were going home. The shifting of the discs on the table showed a continuous eastward movement of the German bombers and fighters.

(Continued on page 69)

## FOREIGN ATTACHES VISIT INSTITUTE

**N**ORTH America made a big mistake when it tried to pit young men with ambition against top military brains.

This was the opinion of a ranking officer, expressed in conversation, at a reception held by the members of the Alberta United Services Institute Wednesday, September 27, 1950, for 15 foreign military attaches in the Garrison Officers Mess at Mewata Armories.

In the Old World the military man is a member of a highly professional caste, he continued. On the North American continent, however, a military officer too often had little chance to be other than an "enthusiastic amateur."

"Nowhere will you see a better example of the higher standard of officers than you see here," he said. "In a diplomatic duel you can't pit youth against older and wiser men."

From five continents and representing 12 countries the attaches arrived in Calgary and spent the day touring R.C.A.F. establishments in the city.

### ● Calgary Last Stop in Canadian Tour

Calgary was the last stop on the group's eight-day tour of army, navy and air force establishments in Western Canada. They returned to Ottawa by plane. The first stop on the conducted tour was made in Calgary September 20 when the group visited the Second Battalion Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, at present undergoing training at Currie Barracks and Sarcee military camp for service in Korea or elsewhere.

From Calgary the group proceeded to Edmonton and then to the Pacific coast. A trip up the North-west Highway System had to be cancelled owing to poor flying weather.



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Several hundred members of the United Services Institute were present to meet the group. Among those present were Lt.-Col. Norman Dingle, Col. D. G. Cunningham and many others.

### ● Graduates of World's Best Military Academies

Dressed in their colorful uniforms, smooth, easy and beautifully mannered, the group, many of whom were graduates of some of the world's best military academies, was completely at home in the Garrison Officers' Mess.

Anxious to please, they talked freely of themselves, of their trip and of their own countries. "You have a wonderful country," said one. "But, naturally, to me there is no country so lovely as my own."

All were greatly impressed with Canada, but all were puzzled by the fact there should be so few people in a country so large and so rich.

To Brig. P. C. Banerji of India, military advisor at Washington and Ottawa, the highlight of the tour was the visit to the tri-services college at Royal Roads, near Victoria, B.C.

When questioned the officers expressed interest in the Canadian system of training officers for the three services in the same military college. Canada was to be admired for the experiment, some said. There was no telling the far-reaching effect the results might have on efficiency in combined operations in the future.

To Capt. G. E. Fardell, naval advisor from the United Kingdom, the outstanding part of the tour was the tremendous scope of the country. Capt. Fardell had been in Canada only one month.

### ● Canada Ideal for Air Training

Colonel Pilot Carlo Unia of Italy felt that Canada was extremely fortunate as far as air crew training was concerned. The tremendous distances and the lack of landmarks compelled airmen to use their instruments and their maps in navigation which was a good thing, he said.

Major E. W. Green, assistant air attache for the United States, summed it all up when he said: "Everyone has been most friendly." It had been a wonderful trip, but it had been too fast. Although he had "observed the superficial details, when it came to the technical details I was swamped."

The Institute held a reception for the attaches who were touring service installations and military centres throughout the Dominion. S/L. Andy Tilley, A.F.C., a member of the Institute who later was transferred to Ottawa, assisted the president in introducing the visitors to the members of the Institute individually. The visitors came from all countries with whom Canada has diplomatic rela-

tions. The attaches evidently enjoyed their visit for several letters of thanks were received from them on their return to Ottawa.

Following is the official list of visiting attaches of the navy, army and air force who are service advisers to the Commonwealth high commissioners:

Naval attaches—Argentina, Real Admiral Louis F. Merio-Flores; United States, Capt. F. H. Gardner and Lieut. J. R. Johnson, conducting officers.

Army attaches—Switzerland, Col. Max. Weibel; Norway, Col. Sverre Refsum; Italy, Lt.-Col. Jank Susnjar; Yugoslavia, Capt. A. Gammond, conducting officer.

Air attaches—Brazil, Maj.-Gen. Gervasio Duncan de Lima Rodrigues; France, Col. Gilbert Andrier; Italy, Col. Pilot Carlo Unia; United States, Col. F. Pillett; S/L. L. A. Tilley, conducting officer.

Service advisers—Pakistan, Brig. N. A. K. Raza (military); India, Brig. P. C. Banerji (military); United Kingdom, Capt. G. E. Pardell (R.N.); and W. C. Birch (air force); South Africa, Major Hamilton (British army).

## NEW YEAR'S RECEPTION

THE Alberta United Services Institute and the Garrison Officers' Mess were hosts at the annual reception held New Year's Day in the Garrison Officers' Mess at the Armouries.

The largest crowd in the history of the event was in attendance, including many old-time members.

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Three soldiers of the 1st Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, decorated by Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, general officer commanding, Western Command, at the farewell parade held in his honour at Currie Barracks Wednesday, June 24, 1951, are shown above admiring the first certificate of courage and initiative to be issued by the chief of the Canadian General Staff in Canada. Left to right: Cpl. Michael Chimko, who received the certificate; C.Q.M.S. R. J. McMurdo and C.S.M. E. O. Roberts, who received Long Service Medals.

## GEN. M. H. S. PENHALE RETIRES

THERE were difficult times ahead in the opinion of the most critical and the most experienced observers, Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, general officer commanding, Western Command, said in Calgary, January 24, 1951.

Gen. Penhale was speaking to a mass parade of permanent force personnel, held at Currie Barracks to pay tribute to him on the occasion of his retirement to civil life after 36 years of army service.

Indications were that Canada should, and would, speed up her preparations for any eventuality. "If we are ready to face our enemies prepared and with unity of purpose it is just possible we may not have to fight a third world war."

Gen. Penhale first came to Calgary around 1920-21. "In all my service career I have never enjoyed so much friendship and pleasure as I have at the hands of this Institute and this Garrison's Officers Mess.

"I've never known so much sincerity, and you've given my command much support."

The assistance the Institute gave the army "was one on which we depend and one on which the country at large will benefit. I don't think we could do without it."

"If we get into trouble in the next year or so I hope there is a job for old soldiers as I hope to be still amongst you."

### ● Western Canada Units Efficient and Well Trained.

When he took over Western Command he was determined it should be the busiest, and that the units within it should be the most efficient and best trained in the country. "With your help, all this has been accomplished.

"I am satisfied the troops of Western Command are just as good, if not better, than any other troops in the country—if not in the world.

"I am satisfied that I am turning over to my successor a body of men able to deal with any eventuality that may arise."

Paying tribute to the staff that has worked with him, he said: "Leadership, good as it is, cannot be effective without the loyalty and teamwork supplied by you."

Gen. Penhale also paid tribute to R.S.M. J. W. Wood of the 2nd Battalion, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, who was killed in Korea in a mine explosion recently.

"To me, R.S.M. Wood exemplified the finest type of civilian and soldier. He did not fail to come forward at the first call of his country."

Paying tribute to the wives of Canadian soldiers, Gen. Penhale said he was sure these women would help, just as they had always helped, in the difficult times that were ahead.

In conclusion he said: "I'm sure, if it is necessary for us to fight, the fine quality of service I have seen throughout this great command must inevitably triumph."

#### ● P.P.C.L.I. Corporal Receives General Staff's Award.

During the parade Gen. Penhale presented the chief of the Canadian General Staff's certificate to Cpl. Michael Chimko, 1st Battalion, P.P.C.L.I., for courage and initiative, and long service medals to C.S.M. E. O. Roberts and C.Q.M.S. R. J. McMurdo, both of the Patricias

Cpl. Chimko's award was the first of its kind ever to be made in Canada. The distinguished conduct commendation was issued by Lt-Gen. Charles Foulkes in recognition of the soldier's work during the crash of a U.S. army aircraft last year.

The official citation said: "His leadership and resourcefulness undoubtedly brought subsequent rescue operations to a happy and successful conclusion. His actions reflect credit, not only for himself as a soldier, but also on the Canadian army as a whole."

Speaking at a reception held in his honour by the Alberta United Services Institute at Mewata Armouries later in the day, the general said of his successor, Maj-Gen. Chris Vokes, "Those on the active list will feel the impact of his hand in a very short time."

Gen. Vokes was, however, not only a very fine man but a very fine soldier, he said.

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## ANTI-REDS IN RUSSIA

**A**N army of 200,000 resistance workers was operating underground in the Ukraine in an effort to disrupt and eventually overthrow the Communist regime, Dr. Vladimir de Korostovets of London said during an interview in Calgary on November 6, 1950.

The Ukrainian-born author and lecturer who fled his country after the Bolshevik revolution, is making a coast-to-coast lecture tour and while here addressed the current event section of the Canadian Club and the Women's Canadian Club. He also addressed the Calgary Chapter of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs.

### ● Resistance Movement Kills Communists

Dr. de Korostovetz said the resistance movement was "killing Communists where it can" and doing what it could to disrupt the regime.

In his lifetime as correspondent for various British and American newspapers in Eastern Europe, he has mingled with the leaders of the political world. His conversation is tinged with "When I talked with Hitler . . .", and "Lenin told me . . .".

"There are no two personalities alike, but if any two were similar, Lenin and Hitler were those two," Dr. de Korostovetz said this morning. "Both were maniacs at times, the way they would rant and rave and storm about the room."

### ● Met Many Famous European Dictators

He first met Hitler in 1923 when he was leading a torch procession and Dr. de Korostovetz was correspondent for The New York World. He met him again in 1930, and in 1937 had a 2½ hour audience with him.

The acquaintance with Lenin began in 1908 when the Bolshevik leader was a refugee from a Russian revolution which failed, and continued until 1918 when the author left his country.

Others whom he has met and discussed his favorite topic of "Christian democracy versus totalitarianism" have been Theodore Roosevelt, Tolstoy, Maxim-Gorky, Lloyd George, Stanley Baldwin, von Ribbentrop, Molotov, Ramsay MacDonald, and the present Pope.



Brigadier C. A. "Stoney" Richardson, of Vancouver, commanding officer of the 22nd Reserve Armored Brigade, is shown above inspecting a guard of honour from the King's Own Calgary Regiment, on his arrival in Calgary by I.C.A. Sunday, January 28, 1951. Accompanying Brig. Richardson is Capt. Danny Spittal, guard commander. Shown at left is one of two "Honey" tanks composing the guard while, in the background is the plane in which the officer arrived. As this picture was taken an air battle between Calgary and Edmonton air force squadrons was coming to an end overhead.

## AIR "ATTACK" ON CALGARY

**H**IGH army officers, coming to Calgary around noon Sunday, January 28, 1951, to inspect the King's Own Calgary Regiment, were caught in the midst of a simulated air attack by No. 418 "City of Edmonton" Reserve Squadron, R.C.A.F., at Calgary's Municipal Airport.

Sweeping in from the east scant seconds after a T.C.A. aircraft bringing two army brigadiers from Vancouver and an R.C.A.F. aircraft from Edmonton had landed, the six Edmonton Mitchells theoretically bombed and strafed the airport, while fighting a running battle with six Harvard aircraft from No. 403 "City of Calgary" Reserve Squadron, R.C.A.F., which intercepted them over the field.

Soon afterwards the battle spread out over the city as five Mustang fighter planes from the Calgary squadrons arrived on the scene.

"It is doubtful if any of the 'bandits' survived," said one Calgary officer.

On the other hand, however, Edmonton officers felt they had destroyed the airport and done considerable damage to the city before being "knocked out."

### ● High Ranking Officers Witness Show

The army officers arriving in Calgary at the time of the "attack" were Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, retiring general officer commanding, Western Command, Edmonton; Brig. C. A. "Stoney" Richardson, officer commanding 22nd Reserve Armored Brigade, Vancouver, of which the K.O.C.R.'s are part, and Brig. William Murphy, also of Vancouver, commanding officer of the 1st Armored Brigade during the Italian campaign.

First word officers received at R.C.A.F. "Station Calgary" support and liaison group of R.C.A.F. reserve formations at the municipal airport, that Calgary was to be attacked was received from Edmonton late Saturday afternoon.

Purpose was to give Edmonton's 418 Light-Bomber Squadron practice in the attack and, similarly, to furnish Calgary's 403 fighter-bomber squadron with experience in the defence of the city.

Take-off of the Edmonton "hostiles" was from the northern city shortly after 11 a.m., with F/L E. F. "Ernie" Holmgren, second-in-command of the squadron, in command. Travelling at 6,000 feet, with a thermometer reading of 30 degrees below zero, they headed south.

Rallying to the defence of the city W/C. W. A. Mostyn-Brown, commanding officer of 403 Squadron, sent his Harvards northwards under F/O. A. G. "Art" Robertson, to spot and report on the whereabouts of the enemy.

Contact was first made 20 miles north of the city and the position of the "bandits" radioed back to board of transport officers in the municipal airport control tower, who were acting as plotters of the operation.

Local officers felt the Edmonton boys would make a low-level attack against the Glenmore dam, sneaking up the hills and valleys to the north and west of the city so as to avoid the opposing theoretical radar. Accordingly the five Mustangs, led by S/L. D. B. Freeman, D.F.C., were sent to intercept them.

### ● Enemy Strategy Surprises Defenders

Instead, the enemy circled and came in from the east to attack the airfield, where they were met by 403 Squadron's Harvards.

Noise of the air battle is reported to have disrupted services in more than one Calgary church.

Five of the Mitchells returned straight to Edmonton after the battle, while the sixth landed at Calgary so F/L Holmgren and his co-pilot J. J. "Johnnie" Cooper could pay a visit to W/C. A. W. "Bill" Speed, officer commanding 418 squadron, who was in Calgary hospital as a result of an appendix seizure suffered when he was in the city several days ago.

Future operations of this type are planned by Calgary air force officials. It is hoped to have 418 Squadron and No. 406 "City of Saskatoon" Reserve Squadron, R.C.A.F., stage a combined attack against Calgary in the near future.

Also contemplated are combat manoeuvres with Mustang and Vampire fighter planes of No. 442 "City of Vancouver" Reserve Squadron, R.C.A.F., and Mustangs from No. 402 "City of Winnipeg" Reserve Squadron, R.C.A.F.

Vancouver is only one hour and 55 minutes from Calgary by Mustang.

Meanwhile, the incoming army officers inspected a guard of honour composed of personnel of the King's Own Calgary Regiment and two "Honey" tanks drawn up on the tarmac. Commanding the guard was Capt. Danny Spittal, administrative and training officer of the unit.

Following the inspection, the officers and their staffs, in three staff cars, were escorted into the city by the tanks and members of the Calgary city police.

### ● King's Own Regiment Inspected

Later, at Mewata Armories, with more than 300 friends and relatives of the regiment looking on, the officers inspected 200 officers and men of the King's Own and took the salute in a march past.

Beside the regimental band, taking part in the parade, which was commanded by Lt.-Col. Fred Jenner of Red Deer, were troops from Calgary, Red Deer, Stettler, Bowden, Innisfail, Olds and Didsbury.

Present for the occasion were Lt.-Col. W. K. Jull, Lt.-Col. John Begg, Lt.-Col. D. F. Rogers and Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, all former commanding officers of the regiment; Col. Cameron B. Ware, commanding officer, Headquarters, Calgary; Lt.-Col. Norman G. Wilson-Smith, Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry, and Lt.-Col. A. G. Chubb, commanding officer, Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.).

Guests from Edmonton were Maj.-Gen. Penhale; Col. R. M. Bishop, chief of staff, Western Command; Maj. Jack Brawn, deputy assistant adjutant and quartermaster-general; Maj. M. K. Reed, general staff officer, class two; and Lieut. D. R. Brochu, aide-de-camp to Gen. Penhale.

Also present was Col. Roger Rowley, director of military training, Ottawa.

In addressing the troops, Col. Richardson paid tribute to the officers who had assisted in building up the reserve unit during the war years while the active unit was overseas.

He was proud that the K.O.C.R.'s was one of the units under his command, he said. A former commanding officer of the regiment, he stated that coming back to Calgary was like coming home.

Col. Murphy reminded that unit of the time it had served under his command, and complimented them on the excellent show they had just put on.

He was pleased to see so many young men in the unit, he said, adding that the future of Canada would some day be in their hands.

The parade put on by the regiment was one of the best he had seen in Western Command, said Gen. Penhale. The K.O.C.R.'s, in his opinion, was one of the best reserve army units in Canada.

For Gen. Penhale, this was his last formal parade before retiring to civilian life February 1.

## THE ANNUAL MEETING

THE Annual Meeting of The Alberta United Services Institute was held in the Garrison Officers' Mess at the Armories, Tuesday, January 30, 1951. The President, Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Thomson, O.B.E., E.D., was in the chair and the meeting opened at 8.30 p.m.

### ● The Attendance

Ledinghom, W. G., Lt.-Col.  
 Quigley, R. M., Lt.-Col.  
 Warr, A. H., Lt.-Col.  
 Chambers, H., Major.  
 Wright, H. E., Brig.  
 Baker, W. H., Major.  
 Turney, A. H., Major  
 Turner, S. D., F/L.  
 Southam, John D., Lt.-Col.  
 Preston, J. C., Capt.  
 Brown, E. A., Major.  
 Watt, K., Capt.  
 Askew, J. A., F/L.  
 Lane, D. Austin, F/L.  
 Currey, F. E., Capt.  
 Davis, A. J., Major.  
 Whiteoak, J. B., Capt.  
 Young, F. G., Capt.  
 Wilson, R. B., Major.  
 McTaggart, G. A., Major.  
 Wright, J. R., F/L.  
 Senter, J. L., Lt.  
 Flemons, R. G., Lt.  
 Carruthers, Wm. C., F/L.  
 Burrows, C. D., F/L.  
 Laybourne, T. W., Capt.  
 Anderson, W. F., Lt.  
 Austin, A. G., Lt.  
 Valentine, J. C., Capt.  
 Yells, A. S., Capt.  
 Luzi, P. A., Major.  
 Anderson, J. C., Major.  
 Dale, F. H., Major.  
 Pollard, W. T. H., Capt.  
 Macdonald, J. A., Lt.-Col.  
 Cooper, J. M., Capt.  
 Martin, W. A., Major.  
 Pearson, E. S., Lt.  
 Tettrault, L. A., Lt.

Sexsmith, W. L., Capt.  
 Whitehead, J. D., F/O.  
 Francis, H. L., S/L.  
 Kelly, Geo. M., F/O.  
 Critchley, H. F., Lt.-Col.  
 Dingle, N. D., Col.  
 Hogarth, James, Major.  
 Welsh, S. M., Major.  
 Mackay, F. T., H/Capt.  
 Lomas, G. W., Capt.  
 Boyd, J. D., Major.  
 Hoar, C. R., Major.  
 Howard, W. A., Capt.  
 Woolley, C. W., Capt.  
 Reid, J. A., Lt.-Col.  
 Ware, C. B., Col.  
 Lucy, R. E., Lt.-Col.  
 Parslow, W., F/O.  
 Hill, G. A., F/L.  
 Austin, D. J., F/O.  
 Kolb, J. E., Lt.  
 Sisson, H. W., Major.  
 Crichton, J. H., Major.  
 Giroux, F. R., Capt.  
 Shute, D., Surg. Lt.-Cdr.  
 LaNauze, D., Lt.-Col.  
 Powell, W. H., Major.  
 Patterson, H. S., Major.  
 Bell, Wm., Major.  
 Turner, A. J., Major.  
 Martin, W. A., Major.  
 Tucker, G. O., Major.  
 Johnson, F. H., Lt.-Col.  
 Gordon, R., Major.  
 Thomson, J. H. R., Lt.-Col.  
 Cunningham, D. G. L., Col.  
 MacDonnell, J. G., Lt.-Cmdr.  
 Hamilton, W. J., Lt.-Col.  
 Sigsworth, T. P., F/O.

### ● Minutes

On motion of Lt.-Col. Evans and Major A. J. Davis, it was agreed that the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting as published in The Journal, be taken as read.

- **New Members**

The Secretary read the names of the applications for new members as passed by the Directors and moved their acceptance, seconded by Lt.-Col. Quigley and carried.

- **Report of the President**

The President read his report and moved its acceptance, seconded by Major W. Baker and carried with applause.

- **Auditor's Report**

The Auditor read his report and on motion of Brig. H. E. Wright and Major A. H. Turney, it was approved.

- **Financial Statement and Secretary-Treasurer's Report**

The Secretary-Treasurer read his report and distributed copies of the Financial Statement for the Year 1950. He moved its adoption which was seconded by Lt.-Col. W. G. Ledingham and carried.

- **Library Report**

Major H. Chambers, the Librarian, read his report and moved its adoption which was seconded by Capt. Snell and carried.

- **The Institute Cadets**

The report on the Cadets was read by Capt. Payne, M.B.E., who moved its adoption. This was seconded by F/L. D. Austin Lane.

- **Events Authorized**

The Secretary reported that the Directors recommended to the Annual Meeting that the incoming directorate be authorized as follows:



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MAJOR ALLAN H. TURNERY, newly-elected president of the Alberta United Services Institute, is shown above being congratulated on his appointment by past-president, Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Thomson. Major Turney was chosen unanimously at the annual meeting of the institute held in the Garrison Officers' Mess, Mewata Armouries, January 30, 1951. Looking on are, left, Lt.-Col. B. M. Ouliclar, president of the C. I. O. U. S. I., and Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, honorary secretary-treasurer of the U.S.I.

- To hold the "Vimy Dinner" and Military Ball;
- To publish The Journal;
- To make such arrangements for clerical assistance and honourariums as may be necessary;
- To conclude the usual arrangements with the Garrison Officers' Mess to assist in the celebration of the "Battle of Britain" and to assist the Navy in a Navy celebration if they so desired;

They also recommended a grant of \$200.00 to the Institute Cadet Corps and a grant of \$50.00 to the Library.

The Secretary moved that these recommendations be approved.

This was seconded by Brig. Wright and carried.

### ● General Business

Brig. Wright suggested that an effort should be made to have copies of Mr. Churchill's volumes covering the last war, autographed by the author.

### ● Election of Officers

The President advised that the Nominating Committee, appointed by himself, had rendered its report which the secretary read as follows:

The Patrons, as published in The Journal:

Honourary President—Major J. C. Vokes, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O.;

Honourary Vice-President—Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Thomson;

President—Major A. H. Turney, E.D.;

Directors—Navy, Lt.-Cdr. J. G. MacDonnell;

Air Force, F/Lt. D. Austine Lane;

Army, two to be elected—

Lt.-Col. Denny la Nauze;

Capt. W. Howard, Calgary Regiment;

Major R. Gordon, M.C., Calgary Highlanders;

Major J. C. Anderson, R.C.A.S.C.

The President appointed Lt.-Col. Ledingham and S/L. H. Francis as scrutineers. The ballot was taken and the scrutineers reported that Major Anderson and Capt. Howard were elected.

During the counting of the ballot, Brig. H. E. Wright gave a short address covering the recent meeting of the Council of Defence Associations which was held in Ottawa and which he attended.

At the completion of this address Lt.-Col. Thomson asked Major Turney, the new President, to assume the chair. A vote of thanks to the retiring officers was moved by Major R. B. Wilson and seconded by Major Geo. McTaggart and carried with applause.

### ● The Press

It was moved by Major Baker and seconded by Lt.-Col Ledingham that the meeting record its appreciation for the assistance at all times given to the Institute by the Calgary Herald and the Calgary Albertan. This was enthusiastically received.

The meeting concluded at 10:00 p.m. with the singing of the National Anthem and afterwards refreshments were served in the Billiard Room.

(Signed) D. G. L. CUNNINGTON (Col.),  
Hon. Secretary-Treasurer.



●

Lt.-Gen. Guy Simonds has been appointed chief-of-staff of the Canadian Army, succeeding Lt.-Gen. Charles Foulkes, who was appointed chairman of the chiefs of staff committee with the job of co-ordinating the training and operations of the army, navy and air force. Lt.-Gen. Simonds led the Canadian First Division in Italy in the Second Great War and commanded the 2nd Canadian Corps in the Battle of Normandy.

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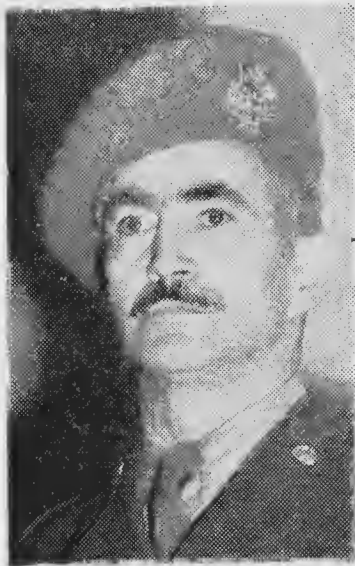
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The King's Own Calgary Regiment's annual "Bride's Dinner," a regimental tradition for 22 years, was celebrated Friday evening, October 27, 1950, at the Officers' Mess, Mewata Armories. The bride of an officer of the regiment is honored and tribute paid to the ladies in general. On that occasion Mrs. W. A. Howard was the honored bride. Above (left to right): Capt. W. A. Howard, Mrs. Howard, Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, general officer commanding, Western Command, and Mrs. Penhale. Mrs. Jenner and Lt.-Col. Fred T. Jenner of Red Deer, commanding officer of the regiment.

## MAJ. A. H. TURNEY HEADS INSTITUTE

**MAJ. ALLAN H. TURNEY, E.D.**, formerly of the King's Own Calgary Regiment, was unanimously elected president of the Alberta United Services Institute at the annual meeting of the Institute, held in the Garrison Officers' Mess, Mewata Armouries, Tuesday, January 30, 1951.



MAJ. F. H. JOHNSON

Other officers elected were: Maj.-Gen. Chris Vokes, new general officer commanding Western Command, honorary president; Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Thomson, honorary vice-president; Major F. H. Johnson, vice-president; Col. D. G. L. Cunningham, honorary secretary-treasurer; and directors, Lt.-Cdr. J. G. MacDonnell, navy; F/L. Austin Lane, air force; and Major J. C. Anderson and Capt. W. A. Howard, army.

After sketching the Institute's activities of the past year, the retiring president, Col. Thomson, said that the sentiment for increased defence preparations continued to pile up under pressure from the Council of Defence Association, the Canadian Legion, other veteran organizations and various private citizens.

### ● Winston Churchill Asked to Autograph War Memoirs

Canada and Iceland were the only countries in the western defence alliance without some form of conscription, he said. In the face of the aggressive tactics of Russia today, this left Canada in a rather weak position.

Col. Cunningham, the honorary secretary-treasurer, said in his report that 1950 had been a successful year, with the Vimy dinner and the governor-general's luncheon the two outstanding events.

"Our arrangements with the Garrison Officers' Mess committee continue to be most cordial and to the mutual advantage of all," he said.

Major Harold Chambers, librarian for the mess library, placed a "conservative estimate" of the value of the books in the library at

\$2,000. "And there are many books there that cannot be replaced," he said.

### ● Canada's Position Needs Strengthening

A motion, made by Brig. Harold Wright, was approved unanimously that the Institute should approach Winston Churchill with a view to having a set of his war memoirs installed in the library, signed by "that grand old man himself."

The sum of \$200 was also voted towards furthering the U.S.I. Cadet Corps, which forms part of the Calgary Cadet Battalion.

Permission was also voted by the meeting to the incoming executive to arrange for the Vimy dinner, the Armistice ball, publication of The Journal, the celebration of "Battle of Britain" day and to assist the navy, if it so desired, in a navy celebration, during 1951.

At the conclusion of the meeting Brig. Wright gave a resume of the meeting of the Council of Defence Associations, held in Ottawa January 11-13.

The council, made up of four representatives from each of the four corps associations, represented a cross-section of responsible people from Halifax to Victoria, he said.

It was their opinion that registration and compulsory service for the reserve army should be adopted by the Canadian government to ensure that the taxpayer received maximum return for his defence dollar.

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One of the highlights of the fall and winter social season of 1950 was the Annual Military Ball held Friday evening, November 10, by the Alberta United Services Institute at the Palliser Hotel. Hostesses at the event were (left to right): Mrs. McCaul, wife of G/C. D. H. McCaul, commanding officer of No. 10 R.D., R.C.A.F.; Mrs. Jackson, wife of Captain Reginald Jackson, officer commanding H.M.C.S. Tecumseh; Mrs. Penhale, wife of Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, general officer commanding, Western Command, and Mrs. Thomson, wife of Lt.-Col. J. H. R. Thompson, president of the Alberta United Services Institute.

## THE MILITARY BALL

**T**HE Military Ball, sponsored by the Alberta United Services Institute and held at the Palliser, was again the highlight of the local social season.

More than 600 attended. The gowns of the ladies and the uniforms and medals of the men, with the decorations, all contributed to the colorful ball room scenes and the gaiety of the occasion.

Officers commanding the L.S.H. (R.C.) and the P.P.C.L.I. assisted in providing decorations and personnel in arranging the display. The R.C.E. did a grand job in arranging decorations at the entrance. Major Fred Johnson and his staff also gave valuable assistance.

The hostesses were Mrs. J. H. R. Thomson, wife of the president; Mrs. M. H. S. Penhale, wife of the officer commanding Western Command in 1950; Mrs. Reginald Jackson, wife of the commander of Tecumseh, R.C.N.; and Mrs. McCaul, wife of G/C. D. H. McCaul, R.C.A.F.

The Calgary Highlanders supplied pipers to pipe the receiving line to the reception room and later led the grand march.

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## COMMANDS WESTERN ARMY

**M**AJ.-GEN. Chris. Volkes, C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O., was appointed to command Western Command (Army) February 1, 1951, succeeding Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, C.B.E. He is a permanent force officer with a brilliant record as a battalion, brigade and divisional commander in the Italian and North-west European campaigns of the Second Great War.



MAJ.-GEN. CHRIS. VOLKES

Prior to taking over senior duties at Edmonton headquarters, Gen. Volkes had been commander of Central Command at Oakville, Ont., since June, 1946.

- Served in Italy, the Netherlands and Italy

Following lengthy service in Italy in the Second Great War where in 1944 he attained the rank of acting corps commander of No. 1 Canadian Corps, he commanded the 4th Canadian Armoured Division until the end of hostilities. In June, 1945, he was appointed to command the Canadian Occupation Force in The Netherlands. Later he commanded the Canadian Army of Occupation in Germany.

Early in his army career, Gen. Volkes graduated from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., and then completed staff courses in the United Kingdom. During this stage of his career he served as district engineer officer at Regina and Winnipeg before an appointment as deputy assistant adjutant general at Army Headquarters in Ottawa.

On the outbreak of war, Gen. Volkes was a major and in December, 1939, he arrived in England as D.A.A.G., for Canadian Military Headquarters in London. With his promotion to lieutenant-colonel he was posted to the newly-arrived 1st Canadian Division.

- Commanded the Princess Patricia's in 1941

For a short time in 1941 "Chris" (wartime nickname given him by his troops) commanded the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light

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Infantry. When promoted to the rank of brigadier he took command of the 2nd Canadian Infantry Brigade which included the P.P.C.L.I., Loyal Edmonton Regiment and the Seaforth Highlanders of Canada.

With this formation he fought in the Sicilian campaign, the landing at Calabria in Southern Italy and part of the Italian advance.

In November, 1943, prior to the Sangro River and Ortona battles in which the division set an enviable record of achievement, he was promoted to the rank of major-general and appointed commander of the "Red Patch" Division.

Until made temporary commander of all Canadian troops in Italy, Gen. Volkes fought in command of the 1st Canadian Division north through Italy. In November, 1944, the twilight of Canadian operations in Italy, he was posted to North-west Europe in command of the 4th Canadian Armoured Division.

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## WESTERN SOLDIERS PRAISED

THE battle of the Falais Gap in which the South Alberta Regiment took a "magnificent part," was described by Brig. G. D. Wotherspoon, D.S.O., at a meeting of the United Services Institute Tuesday, March 21, in the Garrison Officers' Mess.

The brigadier gave an interesting and chatty talk on his subject in which his unit, the South Alberta Regiment, took a leading part.

Prior to the meeting, the directors and several former members of the S.A.R.'s entertained the brigadier at a dinner at the mess of the Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) by kind permission of Lt.-Col. A. G. Chubb, D.S.O., officer commanding.

### ● Commanded S.A.R.'s When Normandy Invaded.

Brig. Wotherspoon, Toronto lawyer, commanded the S.A.R.'s from the invasion of Normandy until the Second Great War ended. With the aid of maps he described events leading up to the encirclement which contained most of the German 7th Army and a Panzer group made up of several divisions of armor.

Falais fell to the Canadians August 17, 1945, and later the 4th Canadian Division broke through in an attempt to meet the American troops on the south and close the pocket around the Germans.

Outside the pocket was the German 5th Army that was attempting to smash through and free the surrounded groups. August 18, the S.A.R. and two infantry brigades were told to cut off the German 7th Army and Panzer group within the pocket.

### ● 400 Canadians Held 80,000 Germans

"That's a true story, that was the order we were given," Brig. Wotherspoon said. It meant some 400 men were to cut off an estimated 80,000 Germans who would try to escape through the small gap that was left between Trun and Chambois.

August 19, the first German attack was made against the small group that had managed to close the gap. Two German Panzer divisions plus infantry were repulsed by two companies of Canadian infantry and two tank groups.

Well situated in the hills, the Canadians could knock off vehicles during the day, but at night large groups of German foot soldiers managed to seep through.

August 20, the major German counter-attack started. During the previous night large masses of troops, led by a Panzer corps,

had grouped around the escape corridor near St. Lambert-Sur-Dives where the S.A.H. had their positions.

Fire was withheld during the night, and when the Germans had collected in a small area, a heavy concentration of fire at dawn smashed the advancing columns and very few managed to escape.

### ● Germans Surrender in Doves to Alberta Battalion

August 21 the shooting was almost over and the Germans were surrendering in droves. The arrival of relief stopped the seepage of Germans through the Canadian lines at night. All Germans surrendered August 22.

The tens of thousand's in the trap were held up for four days by 400 Canadians, mostly of the South Alberta Regiment, and only at night could any break through the Canadian defences. "The infantry had little or no sleep for four days and nights," Brig. Wother- spoon told the group when he paid tribute to the gunners, tank men, and supply men who took part in the operation.

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## THE BATTLE OF BRITAIN—(Continued from page 42)

No new attack appeared. In another ten minutes the action was ended. We climbed again the stairways leading to the surface and almost as we emerged from the operations room, the "all clear" sounded. At the time it was too soon to have a complete picture of the result of the battle or of the damage or the losses. Sometime after my return to Chequers that afternoon, John Martin, my private secretary, came in with the news, "We have shot down one hundred and eighty-three aircraft for a loss of under forty."

Although post-war information gleaned from captured documents has shown that the enemy's losses on this day were not as large, nevertheless, September 15th was the crux of the Battle of Britain. On September 17th, as we now know, Hitler decided to postpone operation "Sea Lion." It was not until a month later that the invasion was formally called off till the following spring. Again in July, 1951, because of the Russian campaign, it was still further postponed till the following year when it was anticipated the Russians would have been disposed of. This was a vain but an important imagining. On February 13th, 1942, Admiral Raeder had his final interview on "Sea Lion" and got Hitler to agree to a complete "stand down." Thus perished "Operation Sea Lion"—September 15th may stand as the date of its demise and likewise a date of great significance in the annals of the British people, and in fact of freedom-loving peoples everywhere.



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## ● Battle of London Continues

Yet the Battle of London was still to be fought out. Although the invasion had been called off, it was not until September 27th that Goering gave up hope that this method of winning the war might succeed. In October, though London received its full share, the German effort was spread by day and night in frequent small scale attacks in many places. Concentration of effort gave way to dispersion, the battle of attrition began. Attrition! But whose?

Even though we were at times over-sanguine in our estimates of enemy scalps, nevertheless, in the upshot, after perusal of the captured documents we got two aircraft for every one lost (1733 to 915). The R.A.F. far from being destroyed, was triumphant. A strong flow of fresh pilots was provided. The aircraft factories, upon which not only our immediate need but our power to wage a long war depended, were mauled but not paralysed. The workers, skilled and unskilled, men and women alike, stood to their lathes and manned the workshops under fire, as if they were batteries in action—which, indeed, they were. Skilful and ever-ready support was given to the air fighting by the Anti-Aircraft Command under General Pile. The Observer Corps, devoted and tireless, were hourly at their posts; and the carefully wrought organization of Fighter Command, without which all might have been in vain, proved equal to months of continuous strain. All played their part. And at the summit, the stamina and valour of our fighter pilots remained unconquerable and supreme. Thus Britain was saved. Well might I say in the House of Commons, "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

To commemorate the Battle of Britain one finds not a great monumental structure, say, of the order of Grant's Tomb or the Lincoln Memorial—instead the British have chosen a tiny apse, really no more than an indentation in the wall, at the extreme eastern end of the magnificent Henry VII Chapel behind Westminster Abbey's High Altar.

Nowhere in the few square feet of the chapel is there any written reference to the Battle, except in the book which contains the names of the 1500 men who were killed (a figure which includes 45 members of the R.C.A.F. who died in the Battle of Britain). No plaque advises the visitor that this Battle changed the course of history.

Instead those who built it took one line from Shakespeare—a line from the speech which Shakespeare put into the mouth of Henry V on the eve of Agincourt. The two battles themselves were parallel, for in both a small body of British valiants met and defeated a much bigger enemy force. And the words themselves, set in the new stained glass window which bears the crest of every squadron taking part, read: 'We few, we happy few, we band of brothers'.

On the day of the ceremony when the King came to Westminster Abbey to unveil this chapel, one of the 34 Battle of Britain



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PLAYER'S  
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NAVY CUT  
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pilots who acted as ushers, the one wearing the D.S.O. and Bar, the D.F.C. and two Bars, was heard to say as he looked at the window and the legend—"That about expresses the way it was."

### ● A New Threat to Freedom Looms

Now, ten years after the Battle of Britain, there is a new danger—a threat to freedom possibly as serious as the one which brought forth the aforementioned feats of sacrifice and valour—I refer to the threat of Russian communism. If it were possible to gain access to the broad strategic plans of the policy makers in the Kremlin, I would venture to say that the strategic concept could be summed up in the following words:

By maintenance of vast military forces;

By use of threat and propaganda;

By resort to fifth column tactics, deception, confusion, distortion, and creation of civil disorder;

By infiltration, particularly in police forces, and government departments and agencies concerned with internal security; and

By maintenance of a world-wide net, i.e. the Cominform, with centralized control emanating from Moscow.

To spread communism throughout the world and to grasp control of world states whenever and wherever conditions are ripe, and to subjugate those states to the centralized control of Russian communism.

So far this conquest has been all too successful; and it will go on being successful as long as communism continues to be dynamic and democracy is content to be static. You can't win in any sphere by simply standing idly by and allowing the aggressor to proceed hither and you unchallenged and unopposed.

What then is being done to check the spread of this insidious disease—this plague and scourge which threatens the strength and health of democratic nations and the lives of their people. No one can say that the nations of the Western World are doing nothing—the period of standing idly by has passed. Nations are uniting to lend weight to the cause of freedom. Military forces are being strengthened. The effort required is enormous—the urgency immediate, if things are to be brought into balance in time.



### ● Most Dangerous Threat Comes from the Air

No one, I imagine, will contest the statement that the most immediate and most dangerous threat in the event of war would come from the air. As the Russian stock of atomic bombs increases, this becomes particularly so—furthermore, such a threat can be developed to a point of intensive destructability so rapidly. The time factor applied to defence is vital as also is the factor of preparedness. The relative unpreparedness of democratic nations has in the past often proved to be an irresistible temptation to aggressors; and the trouble is that the potentialities of a sudden blow from the air are now so huge that temptation may well be even greater than in the past.

What then is the answer? What solution will provide the necessary strength to impress the would-be aggressor with the futility of launching an attack? Naturally strong and ready forces are an essential element in any solution, and on many sides these days one can see action towards bolstering the forces. Strong military alliance together with careful planning and peace-time implementation of essential preparatory measures is another source of strength; and we can look to the North Atlantic Pact as a good example of progress in this direction. Readiness to fight aggression and willingness to come to the aid of small powers who fall victim to communist imperialism is a real test of our sincerity and determination. Korea may have caught the U.N. forces unprepared, but at least it has served to show that democratic nations are willing to make sacrifice in the cause of freedom.

● **Full Support of the People Needed**

These three broad sources of strength in combination can go a long way towards achieving the balance of power which we seek, but in my opinion the factor which in the final analysis is required to tip the scales in our favor is the whole-hearted support and backing of the people of this and other countries who hold communism in contempt. The time has come when the public must know clearly what the threat is—how serious it is—what they can do—and what is likely to happen if they should fail to put their shoulder behind democracy and make an individual and joint contribution to the cause. They must understand the difference in meaning as applied to the term "readiness" today and "readiness" as employed in for-



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mer times. No longer will there be one or two years in which to mobilize and train. Comparatively large forces of the army, navy and air force will be needed for immediate action should war break out. Take as one example the defence of this country against air attack. Peace-time regular forces devoted to this task must always look for large and immediate contribution from reserve personnel to make it possible to man on a 24-hour basis day in and day out the radar early warning stations, the plotting and control rooms, fighter squadrons, etc., which go to make up a modern defence system. Again the civil defence organization in this country is likewise dependent upon public support and the readiness of the individual to sacrifice time in the interest of the general good. Make the public properly aware of the need, and the response will be there. There should be a nation-wide campaign at all levels to educate the citizen and stimulate response to the point where it spreads under its own momentum. Get a programme of public service such as this properly underway, and I question whether the communistic world will be in any doubt as to the will and spirit of our people as were Hitler and Mussolini in that period when we were looked upon as decadent members of a withering society.

This movement towards a more energetic and dynamic national effort can and will, I feel, be furthered by all of us. There are, for example, quite a number here who because of age, professional reasons, or by lack of service establishment cannot serve in reserve units however strong their desire may be. Being in reserve units is not the only way to serve. There is, for example, the matter of bringing the true facts of the present situation to the public. There is the important business of helping to engender the proper response—there is the need at all times to foster a more dynamic spirit of patriotism—there is much to be gained by creating a fuller understanding of the true value of democracy on the one hand, and the evils of communism on the other. These are but some of the things to which our attention might be turned—by so doing, a worthwhile contribution would be made to the cause of freedom and to the survival of the democratic world.

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Following an investiture of 31 R.C.M.P. veterans with long service medals at Mewata Stadium Friday morning, July 14, 1950, Viscount Alexander spoke with older veterans of the force who were in attendance. Seen above, the governor-general is talking to F. J. Bigg of Meota, Sask., who joined the force when it was the North West Mounted Police. Standing left to right, in the picture, are: F. K. Russell, Calgary; Julien Nash, secretary of "E" Division of the Royal North West Mounted Police Veterans' Association, Calgary; Mr. Bigg, Viscount Alexander and Assistant Commissioner A. T. Belcher of the R.C.M.P.

**MENACE OF COMMUNISM—(Continued from page 28)**

by the dukes of Moscow, when the rule of the Mongol Khans weakened. The dukes of Moscow openly regarded themselves as absolute monarchs, and considered their people completely subject to their will. The theory was that the prince was the sole owner of all the land, and that all other persons merely had the tenure and use of it temporarily.

**● Inured to Totalitarian Dictatorship**

Moscow first appears in history as an outpost manor in the year 1147. From about 1375 it grew in influence, and achieved a position of power under Ivan the Great (1462-1505). Over the centuries, therefore, the Russians became inured to the system of totalitarian dictatorship. Except for occasional intervals of anarchy, or approaching anarchy, they have never known a condition even approaching our conception of freedom.

Moreover, it was Ivan the Terrible who, in the 16th Century, created the Oprichnina, a separate or private household police. This state police force may properly be regarded as the lineal ancestor of the present M.V.D. Its members were termed Oprichniki and they dressed in black. Their emblem was a dog's head and a broom, symbolizing their mission to sniff out disloyalty and to sweep away all enemies of the Tsar. Vernadsky says of the Oprichnina that its activities may be compared with that of the Communist Party during the initial years of the Russian Revolution. Thus Russia was a Police State 400 years ago. There is nothing new about that system in Russia.

**● Communism Resembles a Religion**

So much for the Russian State. As for the Creed of Communism, volumes have been written on it. I think it is accurate to say that it resembles a religion rather than a system of government; a state of perfection to be reached by certain methods. A comparison can be found in almost any religion where "heaven" is an ideal condition to be attained by the individual who, by practising and observing a certain system, so improves his soul that at some indefinite time in the future he will find himself in "heaven."

When the entire world has attained pure Communism there will be no more wars for all wants are satisfied, there will be no governments to raise issues, and each individual will be engaged in a socially necessary task.

But though Communism is not a system of government in itself, there is, nevertheless, a very definite method laid down by which this pure state of humanity is to be attained. One cornerstone of

the doctrine is the contention that no capitalistic state will ever permit communism, from which it logically follows that every capitalistic state must be destroyed, together with all the supporters of capitalism. When this so-called world revolution, which is really the conquest of the world by Communists, has been accomplished, the next step is to educate mankind to practise the tenets of the creed. During this period of education the government has to be an absolute dictatorship, because the government must retain unlimited powers to enforce its schemes to increase production, and to eliminate opposition wherever it appears, or is suspected. And terror, in fact, is a recognized and integral element in the process. Said Lenin: "No dictatorship of the proletariat is to be thought of without terror and violence." And another Communist leader, Laksis, added: "We are not waging war against individuals, we are exterminating the bourgeoisie as a class."

And Stalin, dear old Uncle Joe, had this to say: "The development and the support of the revolution in other countries is an

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essential task of the victorious revolution. Thus the revolution, victorious in one country must not consider itself a self-contained entity, but a support, a means of speeding the victory of the proletariat in other countries," and again, "the dictatorship of the proletariat, the transition from capitalism to communism, must not be regarded as a brief moment of super-revolutionary deeds and decrees, but as an entire historical period, with civil wars and foreign conflicts, of constant organizational work and economic reconstruction, of attacks and retreats, of victories and defeats."

### ● Stalin Makes Use of Strategy and Tactics

Since Stalin clearly regards the Communist conquest in the light of a gigantic military campaign it is not surprising that he makes use of the terms strategy and tactics. Strategy, he says, "is the establishment of the direction of the main blow of the proletariat on the basis of the specific conditions at any given stage of the revolution. Our revolution has already passed through two stages and is starting on a third. Our strategy has changed accordingly." And he adds that "tactics is the establishment of the line of conduct of the proletariat for the rather short period of ebb and flow of the movement, of rise and decline of the revolution." Stalin goes on to explain that the aim of strategy is to win the particular war, while tactics are concerned with winning individual battles in that war. And he makes it perfectly clear that both strategy and tactics are to be changed with circumstances, but tactics more often, as is to be expected, than strategy.

There have been innumerable changes in Soviet strategy and tactics to meet changing circumstances in the past thirty years. It would be tedious to recount them all, and a few should suffice:

(a) In 1921 Russia was in such a state of poverty, ruin and exhaustion, that the whole scheme of Communist conquest was threatened. Accordingly, Lenin made a strategic retreat, and introduced the New Economic Policy. Peasants were allowed to sell grain freely; private individuals were permitted to own industries; concessions were offered to foreign capital and a State bank was opened. Foreign observers fancied that Lenin had turned back to capitalism. He had not done so. He had resorted to an expedient to meet an emergency.

(b) Production having increased, and the emergency having passed, in 1927 Stalin dropped the New Economic Policy and produced the first Five Year Plan. He proceeded to collectivise agriculture, and the nation was steadily industrialized but the products were not consumers' goods, but the capital plant needed for war. The collectivisation of agriculture produced man-made famine in

which possibly millions perished. Millions more were enslaved, but the process went on.

(c) In 1934, fearing German and Japanese aggression, the Soviet Union tried to reach an agreement with Hitler. Having failed initially, the Soviet Union entered the League of Nations in 1934, and in 1935 made alliances with France and Czechoslovakia, and ordered its agents abroad to agitate against fascism.

(d) In 1939 the Soviet Union signed a pact with Germany and promptly turned aggressor, grabbing off the Baltic States, and parts of Finland, Poland and Rumania.

(e) In 1941, when attacked by Germany, the Soviet Union sought aid from the capitalistic countries (and got a good deal of it), and pretended to abolish the Comintern, which Stalin had described in 1929 as "The holy of holies of the working class."

Examples could be multiplied and expanded, and the evidence is conclusive that ostensible changes in Soviet policy, either domestic or foreign, are merely strategic or tactical moves, each of which is based on a careful appreciation of the relative strength of the Soviet vis-a-vis her avowed enemies. Never for a second has the main, unwavering policy of world conquest for Communism been abandoned.

### ● Russia Flouts Agreements Made at Yalta

The moment the war ended Russia proceeded to flout every agreement she had made at Yalta. In Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Bulgaria, Albania, Manchuria, North Korea, Parts of Finland, and Austria, and in Eastern Germany, she proceeded with ruthless energy to subject these States and areas to absolute control. Only in Yugoslavia has there been effective opposition.

Just two years ago the Communists seized Czechoslovakia by a coup. I have had the opportunity this last year of hearing two speakers who saw that happen, one of them a senior American official, the other an officer of our Department of External Affairs. I wonder if you understand the terrible fate that has fallen on that country. The Czechs were much like us. Sometimes they were described as the Americans of Europe. They had a free and real democracy, and private enterprise flourished. The second of the two speakers I referred to told us how he was in Prague three times after the coup and watched the swift, ruthless and total suppression of freedom.

I remind you that years ago, when Gottwald, now the Communist dictator of Czechoslovakia, first entered the legislature with one or two fellow Communists he said "We have come here to smash you." And smash them he did. Benes is dead, and the world does

not know whether Masaryk jumped from the window or was thrown out, and he is dead too, and Czechoslovakia is enslaved in the grip of the great terror.

You remember that Job wished his adversary had written a book. We are luckier than Job, for our adversaries have written many books and have set down exactly what they mean to do and how they mean to do it. Thus Lenin wrote: "It is inconceivable that the Soviet Republic should continue for a long period side by side with Imperialist States. Ultimately one or the other must conquer. Meanwhile a series of terrible clashes between the Soviet Republic and the Bourgeois States is inevitable." And he tells us that in order to win this struggle "It is necessary to use any ruse, cunning, unlawful method, evasion, concealment of truth." And these are dreadful words yet the actions of Russia for thirty years have been completely consistent with these doctrines.

This then, is the State behind the Iron Curtain; a hardy, virile, fast breeding race, inhabiting an enormous territory with vast and



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varied resources, suspicious of foreigners, and accustomed for centuries to obedience to an iron dictatorship.

This State is under the rule of a cluster of able men, animated by the driving force of the Communist creed, whose avowed methods rest on terror, treachery, and deceit, and whose doctrines they are applying in a State, which of all States in the world was probably the most amenable to submit to them. It is a formidable combination.

Furthermore, this State and this creed have their missionaries and their spies in every country in the world, ceaselessly and earnestly working for the conquest of mankind for Communism. They are present in Canada. The Gouzenko episode uncovered a few of them, but as he himself testified, there were many more that he did not know.

That fact seems to me to be one of the most dangerous things facing us in the democracies today. There are more ways of conducting war than by shooting or dropping bombs. We have seen in two wars what can be done by propaganda or, as it is now termed, "psychological warfare." The Communists have developed this to a fine art. One of their methods was successfully used by Goebels—the method of the Big Lie. If you tell a big enough lie and repeat it often enough people will believe it.

Another of their methods lies in the field of semantics—the science of the meaning of words. Deliberately they give to words and phrases a meaning totally different to the normal accepted meaning. If you had been educated from childhood to place on the word "peace" the same meaning as you now place on "war," how could you talk to a man taught otherwise. You would not understand each other. The Communists are past masters at twisting the meaning of ordinary words. Thus when they urge a crowd to agitate for "peace" what they really mean is an agitation leading to violence. They do not want peace, they want continuous revolution.

### ● "League Against War and Fascism."

Thus, in the days when Russia was afraid of Germany we had the "League against war and Fascism." Communists everywhere taught that Communism was the very antithesis of Fascism. Fascism stood for war. Communism stood for peace. Fascism stood for the bosses; Communism for the common people.

Yet in practice I have never been able to distinguish the smallest significant difference between a Fascist, or Nazi dictatorship, and a

Communist dictatorship. Their methods are identical, the elimination of opposition, the Police State, the concentration camp, and the torture chamber.

The plain fact is that Fascism and Communism are two aspects of the same face, and the face is as old as history—it is the hideous face of tyranny. Yet the ceaseless repetition of the Big Lie that they are somehow different has caused it to be believed by millions.

Again, when the Communist speaks of "democracy" he does not mean what we mean at all. To us democracy connotes free elections. There are no free elections in Russia. There is no opposition.

At us he hurls the charge of "Capitalist Imperialism." Yet Stalin rules an empire greater than any Czar ever knew. This, however, he is pleased to describe as a "peoples democracy."

I repeat, that this twisting of the meaning of words is a subtle and dangerous device, and one you should watch and be vigilant against. The Communists have produced a new vocabulary, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say they have produced a new dictionary.



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for continued success in the  
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Well, gentlemen, those are a few of the characteristics of the opposing camp. To me they are very frightening. It seems to me that if these adversaries triumph and our way of life, which we have developed over the centuries, disappears, the world will sink back into another Dark Age, as Mr. Churchill said "made darker by the lights of a perverted science."

### ● Characteristics Appear Frightening

There you have this great power with all its military potential, and there you have this monstrous anti-Christian creed, corrupting the souls of men. What are you to do with men whose avowed purpose is to use ruses, cunning, unlawful methods, evasions, and concealment of truth?

I am reminded at this point of the story of the old Scottish minister who was telling his congregation about a group of souls who had not done as they ought and had landed where the wicked go—"Aye brethren, there they were, writhing in the flames and torments o' hell. And they cried on the Good Lord—O Lord hae mercy upon us, hae mercy upon us, we didnae ken, we didnae ken. And the Good Lord in his infinite mercy lookit doon upon them and said "Aweel, ye ken the noo." The moral of that short sermon is that there could come a time when it would be too late for us to do anything about this menace.

### ● Should Support Our System Aggressively

And on the positive side we should be more appreciative of the blessings of our system, and more active in support of them. For instance, since Communism is anti-Christian and we are supposed to be Christian why do we not support our churches more vigorously?

Let us instil more of the love of the country into our children, more of the glory of our history. A dozen years ago my wife and I were in Plymouth, Mass., where the Pilgrims landed in 1620. There is a museum there with many exhibits some of which are stated to have come over in the "Mayflower" (which seems to have been a ship rather larger than the Queen Elizabeth). I do not remember all the exhibits but I do recall the inscription over the door—"He who careth not when he came, careth not whither he goeth." That is a true saying.

One of the principles of war is offensive action. History shows you cannot win by always staying on the defensive. Let us not be content with defending always against Communism. Let us pay more attention to the things we have to fight for. Cromwell said he

wanted a soldier "who knows what he fights for and loves what he knows." We have always had our freedom and so have small conception of what it means to be without it. We cannot say it is cheap since 100,000 Canadian men have bought it with their lives in my own lifetime. Yet we have always had it.

But some of our forebears did not enjoy freedom. They fought not to keep it but to get it. I will read you part of a letter from the Scots Parliament to the Pope written in April 1320—630 years ago. It is perhaps fitting that I should read this gem of Scottish history in Calgary with its Scottish associations:

### ● A Gem of Scottish History

"We enjoyed peace and liberty, with the protection of the Papal See, until Edward, the late King of England, in the guise of a friend and ally, invaded and oppressed our nation, at that time without a head, unpractised in war, and suspecting no evil. The wrongs which we suffered under the tyranny of Edward are beyond description, and indeed, they would appear incredible to all but those who actually felt them. He wasted our country, imprisoned our ecclesiastics, and slew our people, without discrimination of age, sex or rank. Through favour of Him who woundeth and maketh whole, we have been freed from so great and unbearable calamities by the valour of our lord and king, Robert. He, like another Joshua or Judas Maccabeus, gladly endured toils, distresses, the extremity of want, and every peril, to rescue his people and inheritance out of the hands of the enemy. Divine Providence, that legal succession which we will constantly maintain, and our due and unanimous consent, have made him our chief and king. To him, in defence of our liberty we are bound to adhere, as well of right as by reason of his deserts; and to him we will in all things adhere, for through him salvation has been wrought to all our people. But should he abandon our cause, or aim at reducing us or our kingdom under the dominion of the English, we will instantly try to expel him as a common enemy, the subverter of our rights and his own, and we will choose another kind to rule and protect us; for while a hundred of us exist, we will never submit to England. We fight not for glory, wealth or honour, but for that liberty without which no virtuous man can survive."

There is a strong voice from the far past to inspire us. Too many of us, gentlemen, have continued for far too long to believe the Big Lie that what the Communists are attempting is a "revolution." As I have said, and now reiterate, what they are trying to do is to conquer the world. They are bent on conquest.

And we will do well to realize, as the editor of the Christian Science Monitor, Erwin Canham, said awhile ago, that we, and not the Totalitarians are the Revolutionists, for revolution means setting

people free and that is what our system does. And I quote Mr. Canham "Totalitarianism in any form is the reaction. There is nothing new or revolutionary about the police state: it is a despotism as old and black as materialism itself."

Our liberty has cost us dear, but if we want to keep it we shall have to continue to work and to sacrifice.

And if we do not continue to work and to sacrifice we may find ourselves in a dilemma like Orlando in Shakespeare's "As You Like It," when he said bitterly:

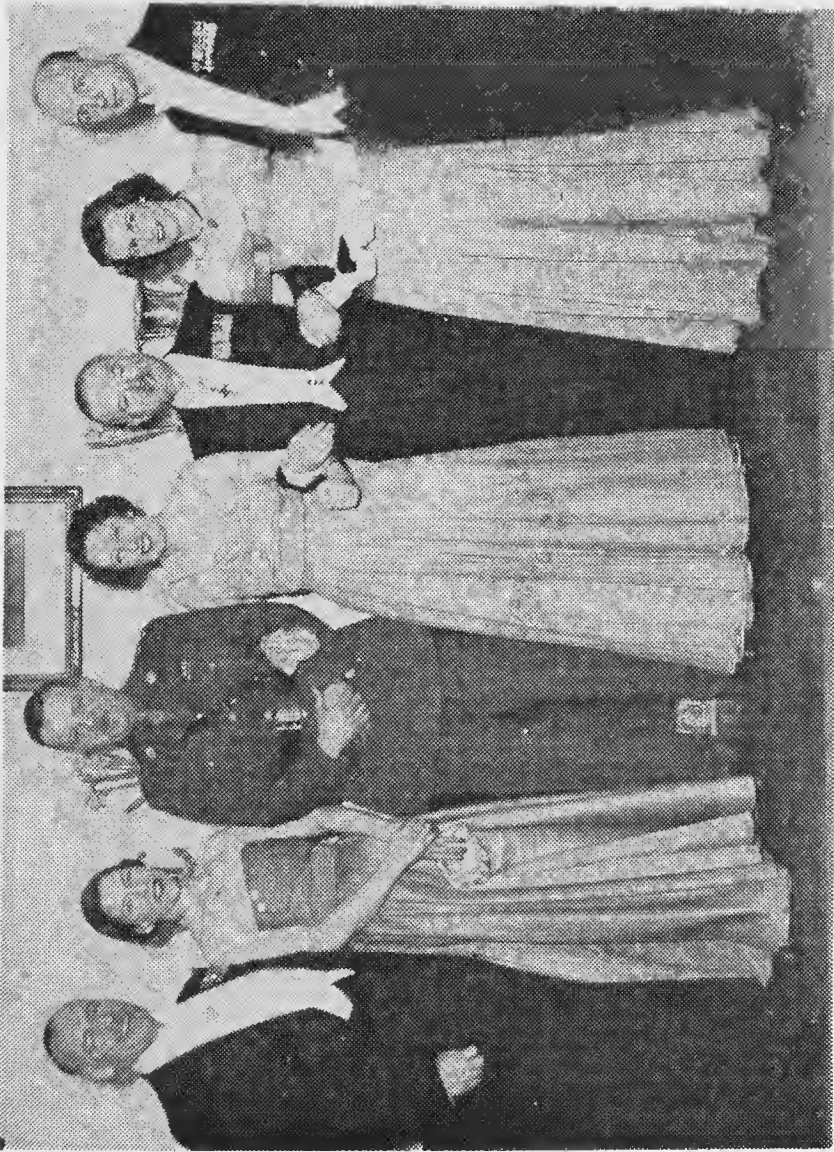
"Thus must I from the smoke unto the smother.  
From Tyrant Duke unto a tyrant brother."

The smoke of Nazi tyranny is behind us, blown away by the wind of freedom, and helped on its way by the blast of Canadian guns and bombs. But in front—plainly visible, is the deadly and poisonous smother of Communism. Our situation brings to mind those signs they used to put up at specially dangerous spots on the highway—

"BE CAREFUL, DEATH IS SO PERMANENT."



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Officers of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry and Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) entertained at a formal dinner and dance Thursday evening, January 25, 1951, in the P.P.C.L.I. Officers Mess at Currie Barracks in honor of Maj.-Gen. M. H. S. Penhale, C.B.E., C.D., and Mrs. Penhale. General Penhale retired at the end of January as general officer commanding, Western Command. Shown in the receiving line at the event (left to right): Col. Cameron B. Ware, commanding officer of headquarters, Calgary; Mrs. A. G. Chubb; Lt.-Col. A. G. Chubb, commanding officer of Lord Strathcona's Horse; Mrs. Penhale; Maj.-Gen. Penhale; Mrs. N. G. Wilson-Smith and Lt.-Col. N. G. Wilson-Smith, commanding officer of the P.P.C.L.I.

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THE utmost effort has been made to bring the membership list up-to-date as at December 31st, 1950, in spite of numerous changes of station and private addresses. If any member is aware of a change which has not come to the directors' notice, he will confer a favor by notifying the secretary.

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